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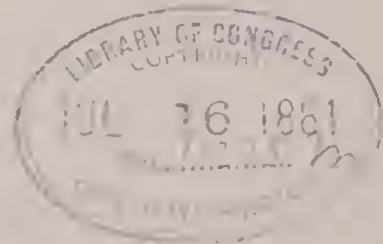
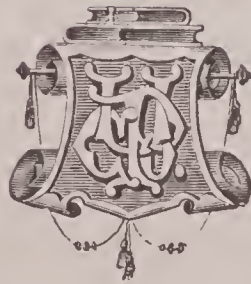
MAURY'S GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES.

ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY.

DESIGNED FOR
PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE
CLASSES.

Revised and Abridged from the "First Lessons" and "World we Live In" of

M. F. MAURY, LL.D.



NEW YORK :
UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1881.

P R E F A C E .

THE "Elementary Geography" is designed as a companion to the "Manual of Geography." The two together form a complete series.

Before the author's death he had begun the revision of "The World we Live In," and the "First Lessons in Geography." In carrying out his intentions it has been decided to combine these two into one.

The general plan of the work accords with the views of the best and most recent writers on normal methods of education.

The first portion of the book is introductory. Its design is to give, in an easy and attractive style, correct conceptions of direction, distance, the shape and size of the earth, forms of land and water, and other kindred topics. "Oral Exercises" have been suggested wherever the nature of the subject seemed to call for them.

The second portion of the book is descriptive. In it the most conspicuous and interesting features of each country are presented. The occupations, manners and customs of the different nations of the world are so described as to impart a clear and vivid picture of their social condition. Burdensome details, however, have been carefully excluded.

The opening portion of each Lesson is intended to be read by the pupil, so as to afford opportunity for comment and explanation by the teacher, before the task of committing to memory is assigned. Following the reading matter are questions and answers, the latter of which em-

body, in carefully chosen language, the points most important to be fixed in the pupil's mind. It is hardly necessary to say that these questions and answers are not exhaustive. "Reviews" have been placed after the treatment of each continent, and at the close of the book.

Some of the leading principles of Physical Geography have been introduced, to quicken interest and awaken inquiry. The explanations employed are simple. The youngest pupil cannot fail to understand them.

The maps are unsurpassed in clearness and beauty. Special care has been taken to avoid too much detail, which, as teachers well know, is sadly confusing to the young pupil. The illustrations have been prepared by eminent artists to accompany the text, and will be found both pleasing and instructive. The typographical execution of the work commends itself.

The pronunciation of difficult words has been inserted in the text, in italics, immediately after the words where they first appear.

It is believed that the progressive teacher will find the volume, in all its details, thoroughly adapted to his work.

The reviser takes pleasure in acknowledging the valuable counsel and efficient aid he has received, in the preparation of the work, from instructors of large experience and eminent success in the school-room.

MYTTON MAURY.

NEW YORK, June, 1881.

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INTRODUCTORY LESSONS.

LESSON I.

To be read by the pupil.

Is it not pleasant to go and see other boys and girls at their homes? Suppose you live in the city and visit a country friend, how many new things you will see!

You go into the fields, and see that corn grows on tall stalks, and that potatoes are dug out of the ground. You may see a great field of ripe yellow wheat, and be told that the seeds of that wheat will be ground at the mill into flour.

In some places you may see the fields all white with cotton, which some day may be made into clothing for you to wear.

If the country boy or girl visits a friend in the city or town, there are also a great many things to be seen; and I do not know which sees and

learns more, the country child who visits the city, or the city child who visits the country.

In this little book we are going to learn about the world and the different kinds of people and animals that live in it, and about the places where they live.

We shall learn a great deal that is new and strange. We shall find out what the people do, what kind of food they eat, what sort of clothes they wear, and what kind of houses they live in.

This we call studying *Geography*.

Oral Exercise.

Such questions as the following may be asked: Have you ever visited a friend in the country (or city)? What were the people doing? What kind of houses did you see? What plants? Would you like to know about other people and other places? What, then, must you study?

NOTE.—The “Lessons,” it will be noticed, consist of two parts—one for reading, the other for recitation.

It is earnestly recommended that the portion marked for reading should be read aloud by the pupils in class. The “oral exercises,” though placed after the reading exercises, are designed to be used before or in immediate connection with them. If the two be thus employed, pupils will gain an intelligent understanding of the matter before committing anything to memory. It will be useful to teach the meaning and pronunciation of unfamiliar words which may occur in the reading lesson, before it is read.

The portion marked for recitation is intended to be given as a lesson on the day following the use of the reading and oral exercises. The questions are not exhaustive. They may be varied, or additional ones may be used at the discretion of teachers.

LESSON II.

DIRECTION.

To be read by the pupil.

Suppose you are going for the first time to visit the home of a friend. One question that you will ask before starting will be, “Which is the way?” If you do not know the way you may be lost.

Once a little girl who lived in New York was visiting some friends. In the evening she wished to go back to her mother’s house. She walked and walked, but did not find her home. She was frightened, and began to cry. A policeman saw her, and kindly took her home. She had gone the wrong way.

Now the way to a place is called **direction**.*

And when we are learning about any people or places, one of the things we wish to know is, in what direction they are from us.

We can learn about direction from the sun. The part of the sky where it rises is called the *east*. So if, some bright morning, we are walking with the sun shining in our face, we cannot help knowing that we are going toward the east.

Point to where the sun rises. Which is the east side of the school-room?

The part of the sky where the sun sets is called the *west*. The west is just opposite the east. If we walk so that the setting sun shines in our face, we are going toward the west.

Point to where the sun sets. Point to the west side of the school-room.

If we walk with the morning sun upon our right side, we shall be going toward the *north*. If we should meet a boy walking in the opposite way, he would be going toward the *south*.

The sun, we see, helps us to learn the principal directions, *north*, *south*, *east* and *west*. These are what we call fixed points.

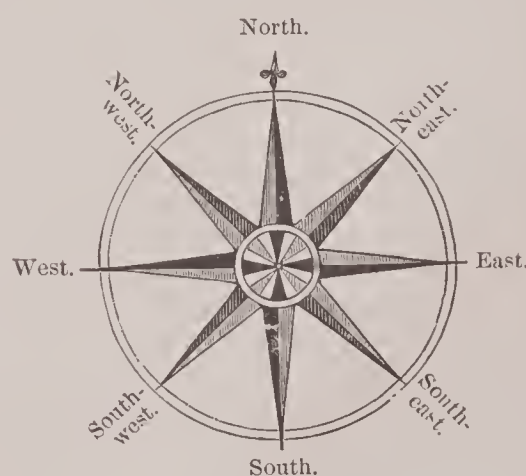
If the place to which we are going lies half-way between the north and east, it is called *north-east*. If it is half-way between north and west, the direction is *north-west*. If the place is half-way between south and east, the direction is called *south-east*. And if it is half-way between south and west, then the direction is *south-west*.

Point to the northeast; southwest; northwest; south-east.

From what we have now learned we see that when the sun shines it is easy to tell in what direction we are going. But there is something which shows direction even better than the sun.

Sometimes people are days and days at sea without seeing the land, and with nothing but sky above them and water all around. Often the

sky is covered with clouds, and the sun cannot be seen. How do they know which way to go? They use what is called the *Compass*. In it there is a little needle made of steel



that always points toward the north.

With a compass, therefore, we can always tell

* NOTE.—The subject of direction may be made interesting by referring to the southward flight of birds of passage as winter approaches, and to their return in spring. Show how curiously instinct teaches them which way to go. They are said to go in a direct north and south line. (See an encyclopædia.) Show the pupils, if possible, a real compass.

which way is north. And if we know where north is, we can also tell the south, the east and the west.

The Indians and hunters who catch animals for their fur live a great deal in the forests. Often there are no roads to guide them. Sometimes it is very cloudy, and they cannot see the sun. They are said to have a very curious way of finding out then where the north is.

Moss grows best in shady places, and generally grows thickest on the north side of the trunks of trees, because the sun does not shine much on that side.

The hunters and Indians, therefore, look to see which side of the trees is covered with moss. They know that the mossy side is the north side. The moss is to them as good a friend as the compass needle to the sailor.

Oral Exercises.

Impress carefully upon the minds of pupils the necessity of fixed, unchangeable points of direction, which can be understood by everybody.

Ask the pupils to point to the right ; to the left ; before them ; behind them. Then show that all these directions are variable in their meaning. Thus : Who sits on your right hand ? On your left ? In front of you ? Behind you ? Turn round. Who is on your right now ? Behind you ? Before ? On your left ? Point to the right. Turn round. Point to the right now. Does pointing to the right, to the left, in front, or behind, always give you the same direction ?

Having shown the indefiniteness of such expressions for directions as right, left, before, behind, pass on to a thorough drill on the fixed directions. Let this be repeated daily, until every pupil can point, without hesitation, to the four principal directions, and to the four half-way directions.

Ask on which side of the school-room the sun rises. On which side it sets. Which is the east side of pupils' desks ? Which the west ? The north ? the south ? Who sits to the east, west, north and south of them ? In what direction the teacher's desk is. In what direction the children go from school to their homes ; and in what direction they come from their homes to school.

Let them tell in what directions the most familiar objects, such as the church, the post-office, or the city hall, are from their school and home.

Vary the drill and exercises. In taking up the drill work in connection with different lessons, avoid as far as possible asking the questions in exactly the same words.

Exercise in Writing.—In the oral exercises require the pupils to tell what they have learned, while the teacher writes on the blackboard at their dictation. Pupils sufficiently advanced may themselves write a summary of what they have learned in each lesson.

This will prove a valuable composition exercise. The work may be done on slates and copied in a blank book.

For Recitation.

What do you mean by direction ?

Direction is the way to a place.

What are the chief directions ?

North, south, east and west are the chief directions.

How can you tell where the east is ?

The east is the part of the sky where the sun rises.

Where is the west ?

That part of the sky where the sun sets is the west.

Where is the north ?

If I stand with my right hand toward the east, then my face is turned to the north.

Where is the south ?

The south is just opposite the north.

What other points of direction are often spoken of ?

Other points spoken of are : *northeast*, half-way between north and east ; *northwest*, half-way between north and west ; *southeast*, half-way between south and east ; *southwest*, half-way between south and west.

What shows direction better than anything else ?

The needle of the compass shows direction better than anything else.

LESSON III.

DISTANCE.

To be read by the pupil.

In order to find a place it is not enough to know in what direction it is from us. We must also know how far away it is, or the **distance** we shall have to go before reaching it.

If we only know that the house of a friend is east of ours, we cannot tell just where it is. But if we know that it is east of ours, and know also how far east, then we can tell very nearly where it is.

The honey-bee knows exactly in what direction it must fly when it wishes to go home, and it knows also the distance, or just how far it must fly.

The mother bird that has four little ones in a nest in the tree, knows not only in what direction she must fly, but how far she must fly, so as to get back to the nest.

The bees and birds find out direction and distance by instinct. We have to learn.

We have already seen how we learn about direction. Let us now see how we learn about distance.

Very often we do not need to be exact. It is enough to know that a place is "very far off" or "very near." But sometimes we must know just what the distance is. To find out this we *measure*.

How do we measure? Half the length of a man's thumb is about an *inch*. Some large men's feet are twelve inches long. Twelve inches are called a *foot*. Three feet make the measure that we call a *yard*. Five and a half yards make what we call a *rod*.

With these measures we can easily find out short distances. We can see how long the school-room is, or how long and how wide the playground is.

But for very long distances we must have very long measures; and so we call the distance of 320 rods one *mile*. We can walk a mile in about twenty-five or thirty minutes. So if it takes us half an hour to walk from our home to school, the distance is about a mile.

For Recitation.

If we wish to go to any place, what must we know besides the direction?

To go to any place, we must know the distance as well as the direction.

What is meant by the distance between two places?

By the distance between two places, we mean how far it is from one to the other.

Pupils should be required to memorize the following table:

12 inches are one foot.	5½ yards are one rod.
3 feet " " yard.	320 rods " " mile.

NOTE.—Instruct pupils that the above table is used in measuring lengths, widths and heights. Explain that the law requires all measures to agree with the standards. Give practice in estimating lengths and distances by the eye. Use bundles of sticks or lines drawn on slate or blackboard. Let the estimates be verified by actual measurements. Drive pegs into the ground two feet apart, and let pupils pace a given distance, as, for instance, ten yards. Let them estimate the dimensions of the school-room. With city classes, state how many blocks or squares make a mile. Direct the class to measure at home how tall they are.

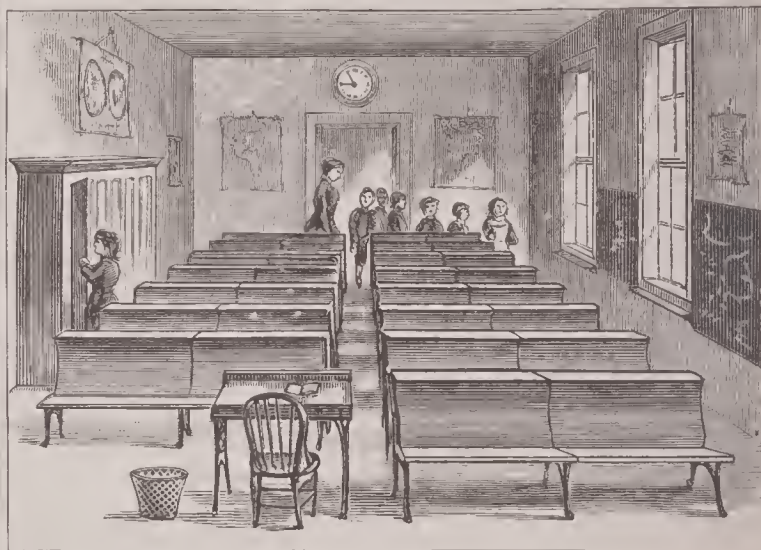
LESSON IV.

MORE ABOUT DIRECTION AND DISTANCE.

To be read by the pupil.

1. We have now been talking and thinking a great deal about direction and distance. In this lesson we will try to understand how they are represented to the eye. To do this we use what we call plans, or maps. But what are they?

We all know what pictures are. Here we see a picture of a school-room.



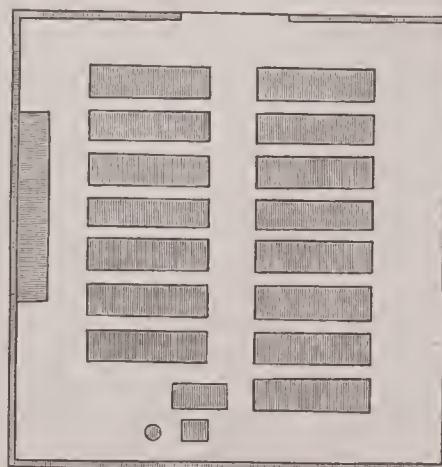
PICTURE OF SCHOOL-ROOM.

It almost seems as if we were in it. There are the desks and blackboards, the clock and the teacher's desk, all looking just like the things themselves.

Pictures, then, are drawings which show how things look.

2. Plans, or maps, are different. They are drawings which show where things are. They tell in what direction things are from each other, and how far apart they are.

Here we have a plan of the school-room, the picture of which is shown above.



PLAN OF SCHOOL-ROOM.

Let us make a plan of our own school-room on the blackboard.

The first thing is to represent the sides. Suppose we measure them. We can see that they cannot be drawn on the blackboard as long as they really are. That would take too much room.

So we will let one inch on the blackboard represent one foot. Then we will draw all the sides so many *inches* long, instead of so many *feet* long.

Now how shall we show directions in our plan? We cannot show them exactly as they are; but we will call the top of the plan north, the right hand east, the bottom south, and the left hand west.

We have now drawn the school-room floor. But there is nothing on it. That will never do. So we will make some little marks that shall show just where the desks and chairs are. Then we shall have a plan, or map, of the school-room floor and of the things upon it.

Our plan is a great deal smaller than the floor really is, but all the parts are made smaller alike, or in *proportion*. The plan is said to be drawn on a *scale* of an inch to a foot, which means that every inch on the plan stands for a foot.

Now what does the plan show? It shows just where everything is, in what direction things are from one another, and how far apart they are.

We can see that the teacher sits to the south of the pupils, that the door is on the north side, the windows on the

* NOTE.—Let the pupils, under the teacher's guidance, actually measure the school or class room, decide upon a scale, different from the one above suggested, and draw the plan upon such scale. Let them, in like manner, measure the school grounds and make a plan of them. Here teach meaning of boundaries. Explain that everything must be drawn in *proportion*. To make this clear, draw a human face on a large scale with a very small body.

Be careful to correct the idea that north is up, in the sense of being overhead, and dwell upon the fact that it is only for convenience that the top is chosen for the north, etc. Tell the pupils that on all plans and maps this is the common mode of showing direction.

east. We can see in what direction each pupil is from every other.

Then again we can tell how far each thing is from every other. If it is twenty inches on the plan from one boy's desk to the door, you know that that boy has to walk twenty feet to reach the door when he is going home, because every inch stands for one foot.*

3. Plan of Township.—On this page we have a plan, or map, of a township. It shows, like the plan of the school-room, direction and distance.

There is one road going directly north and south, another east and west. The river runs southeast; the factory lies northwest of the village.

Notice the scale on the plan. One inch stands for one mile. Cut a slip of paper just as long as the scale, and use it to measure with. We see that it is about one mile from the centre of the village to the factory, and about two miles to the house of Mr. Smith.

We can also learn from this plan more of what is meant by *boundaries*.

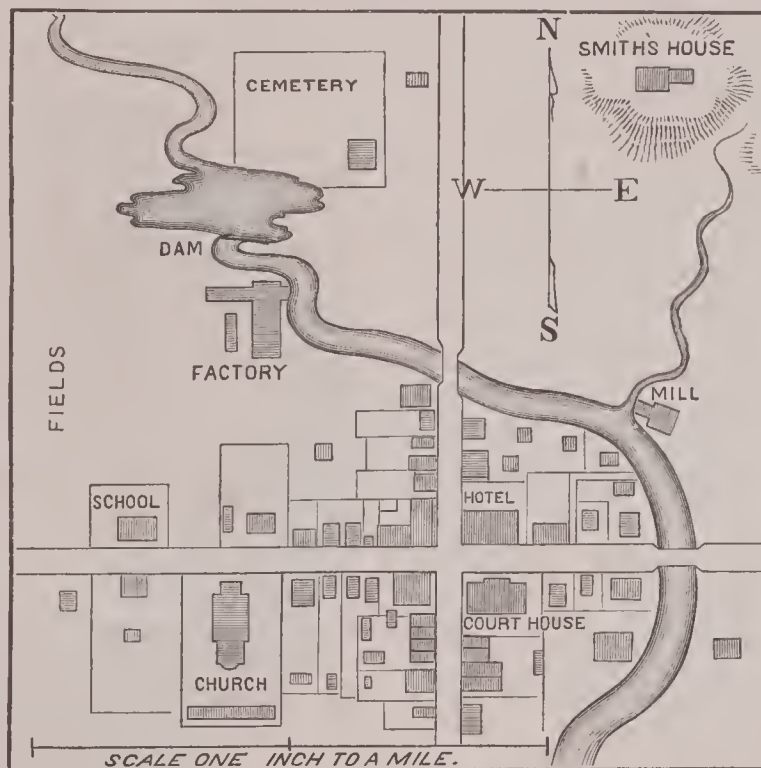
The river is on the eastern side of the village. It is said to form the eastern boundary. If we walk in the opposite direction, we come to the last houses of the village. Then the fields begin. The fields, there-

fore, bound the village on the west. The fields and the river bound it on the north.†

† NOTE.—Next draw a plan of the pupils' own town. Then take up the map of the county, and, following this, that of the State. Let the class compare the scales of the several maps and tell why they differ. Point out boundaries of county or State.

Explain how much we may learn of direction, distance, and relative positions of places we have never seen, by the study of maps.

Reference may also be made to the fact that while maps may not be so pleasing to the eye, and do not show us just how the places look, as pictures do, they are far better for representing large surfaces; because they can be drawn to a scale of many miles to an inch, and yet be accurate guides. If we should try to make a *picture* on such a scale, it would not be possible to represent the objects properly.



PLAN OF TOWNSHIP.

4. Larger Maps.—Now as we make maps of townships, so we make maps of counties, states and whole countries. In some maps, as we shall soon learn, half of the earth is shown at once.

The scale of such a map will be very small. An inch may represent more than a thousand miles.

For Recitation.

What do plans, or maps, show?

Plans, or maps, show where things are, and in what direction they are from one another.

How much land can be shown on a map?

A map may show a whole country, or half the earth, or even the whole earth.

For City Schools.—Instead of township map, present a plan of the city. Show where the school is, and let the pupils tell how far it is from their homes to the school. Next let them measure on the map and see whether it agrees with what they know to be the fact. Then let them measure distances between objects that are less familiar.

Let them explain in what direction the city hall and post-office and other prominent buildings are from their homes and the school. Tell them how, in visiting a strange city for the first time, people can, by studying a plan, be prepared to find their way almost anywhere as soon as they arrive. Thus show them the value of city plans.

Ask them to point out what bounds the city on each side; what rivers are near it; what railroads enter it, and their direction. Let them also point to the real objects.

Draw on the board, on a convenient scale, so much of the plan of the city as to include the school-house and several streets in its vicinity.

LESSON V.

THE EARTH.

To be read by the pupil.

1. Shape of the Earth.—In studying geography we shall learn a great many strange things. One of the strangest things is what we learn about the shape of the EARTH.

Suppose the earth were flat, and we were to travel on and on in one direction without turning, should we ever come back to the same place from which we started? Of course we should not. If we went on long enough we should come to the edge of the earth. We should be like an ant walking on a table. If the ant keeps on in one direction all the time, it will reach the edge of the table.

But suppose the ant to be walking upon an orange, and always going in the same direction. It will at last come to the place from which it started. This is because the orange is round.

If people travel on the earth, always keeping in one direction, like the ant on the orange, they never come to any edge. They arrive at last at the place from which they set out. So we know that the *earth is round like a ball or an orange*.

When the author of this little book was a boy, he started from New York in a ship, and sailed for many months, never turning round, until at last he came back to New York again. He had gone round the earth.



SHAPE OF THE EARTH.

[The dark parts in the centre and on the right-hand edge of the picture are land.]

The earth does not *seem* round to us. The fields and the village, or the city where we live are flat. Some places look as flat as a floor. But still the earth is round.

Can we suppose that the little ant on the orange thinks that the orange is round? If he thinks at all, he must think it is flat.

Our eye is so large that we see a large part of the orange at once. Hence we can see that it is round. The small eye of the ant sees only a small part of the orange at once, and that part seems flat. So it is with the earth.

If we could see half of the earth at once, then we should see that it is round. But though our eye is larger than that of an ant, we can see only a very small part of the earth at once. That is the reason why it seems flat to us.

2. Size of the Earth.—Suppose we had wings like birds, and should fly round the earth. A swift carrier dove can fly 100 miles an hour. If we flew as fast as that, it would take us more than ten days to go round the earth without stopping.

If a man could walk round the earth, and went 50 miles a day, it would take him about one year and four months.

What a big ball the earth must be! We know about how much a mile is. Round the earth it is 25,000 miles. This distance is called the *circumference* of the earth. The distance through the earth, or its *diameter*, is about 8,000 miles.

For Recitation.

What is the shape of the earth?

The earth is round like an orange or a ball.

How do we know this?

We know that the earth is shaped like a ball, because if we travel on it, always keeping in one direction, we come back at last to the place from which we set out.

Why does the earth seem flat to us?

The earth seems flat to us because we see so little of it at once.

How far is it round the earth?

The distance round the earth is 25,000 miles.

How far is it through the earth?

The distance through the earth is about 8,000 miles.

LESSON VI.

THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH.

To be read by the pupil.

1. Land.—The outside of the earth is called its surface. One part of this surface is solid, or hard. This is called the *land*.

We live on the land, and build our houses and towns and cities upon it. On the land trees and other plants grow, and animals live.

2. Water.—But there is a large part of the surface of the earth which is covered with *water*. Most of us have seen a pond, and we all know what a pond is. Now suppose a pond were made ever so large, hundreds and thousands of miles across, instead of a few yards. Such a big pond there is. It is called the Sea.

How large do you think it is? A boat can sail across a small pond in a few minutes. But to sail across some parts of the sea, it takes a ship about fifty days. Think of going on the water for seven weeks without ever seeing the land!

We can see in the picture on page 8, that the water is very much larger than the land. The water is nearly three times as large as the land.

Millions and millions of fishes swim in the sea, and strange plants grow in it. There are no daisies or dandelions or buttercups, but there are beautiful seaweeds, colored purple and yellow and red and green. The fishes, you see, have their gardens as well as we.

It seems to us perhaps very strange that the fishes should have so much more room to live in than man and the other animals.

But we shall see, when we know more about geography, that the men and animals that are on the land could never live, if it were not for the great sea. The plants would have no rain. They would all die, and there would be nothing for us and the animals to eat.

For Recitation.

Into what is the surface of the earth divided?

The surface of the earth is divided into land and water.

How much of the earth's surface is land?

About one quarter of the earth's surface is land.

How much of it is water?

Nearly three-fourths of the earth's surface are covered with water.

LESSON VII.

THE LAND.

To be read by the pupil.

1. We have now learned that the surface of the earth is partly land and partly water.

Both the land and the water are divided into parts or bodies of different sizes and shapes.

2. Continents.—The largest parts or divisions of the land are called *con-ti-nents*. Notice them in the picture on page 8.

We can travel on them for hundreds and even thousands of miles without ever reaching the sea. It takes a railway train a week to go across the continent on which we live.

3. Islands.—Parts of the land smaller than continents, and entirely surrounded by water, are called *islands*.

All the islands have never been counted, because there are so many. Some of them are very large, others so small that they look on the map like specks. Some contain a great many inhabitants; others have no one living upon them.



Above (1) an island is represented. Vessels are sailing all round it. At (2) a peninsula is shown. It is almost an island. The water surrounds it, except at the narrow neck or isthmus (3) which joins it to the mainland. At (4) the peninsula juts out into the sea and ends in a cape.

Perhaps the most curious of all are the *Coral Islands*. Most of them are found in the Pacific Ocean. We shall learn more about these islands by and by.

For Recitation.

What are continents?

The largest divisions of the land are called continents.

What is an island?

An island is a body of land entirely surrounded by water. It is smaller than a continent.

LESSON VIII.

MORE ABOUT THE LAND.

To be read by the pupil.

1. Other Forms of Land.—The edges of the land are often jagged, as shown in the picture above.

Some parts stretch far out into the sea, and are nearly surrounded by water. These are called *pen-in-su-las*. The word peninsula means *almost an island*. Find a peninsula on map, page 29.

A narrow strip of land that connects two large bodies of land is called an *isthmus*. Points of land jutting out into the water are called *capes*.

2. Heights of Land.—The play-ground is level, or nearly level. Let us imagine it stretched out for miles on every side. Such level land would be called a *plain*. On very large plains we may travel for days together, and see only the blue sky above us and level land all around.

Some large plains are called *prairies*. They are often covered with long grass and beautiful flowers. Thousands of buffaloes, wild horses and cattle live upon them.

These animals are hunted with the lasso. The lasso is a long rope with a loop at the end. The hunter throws the loop over the animal's head and draws it tight.

The long grass of the prairies dries in summer, and then it sometimes takes fire. The horses and cattle

and people are obliged to run for their lives.

Now imagine a great plain covered with sand, rocks and stones—not a single flower to be seen, not even a blade of grass, for hundreds of miles. Such land is a *desert*.

In a desert we find here and there a patch of ground where springs bubble up. Here trees grow and flowers bloom. Such a spot is called an *o-a'-sis*.

Instead of being level, like plains, the land in some places is higher than the houses, the tree-tops, or the church steeples. Such land is called a *hill*. We all know what hills are, from climbing up them and sliding down them.

A very high hill is called a *mountain*. Some mountains are so high and hard to climb that no one has ever been to the top of them.

Often it is very cold at the top of mountains, and many of them are always capped with snow.

The most wonderful kind of mountain is called a *volcano*. It is on fire inside. There is a great hole called the *crater* at the top of it, and out of this hole sometimes red-hot cinders and melted stones are thrown far up into the air.

The low ground which lies between mountains and hills is called a *valley*.*

For Recitation.

What is a peninsula?

A peninsula is a portion of land almost surrounded by water.

What is an isthmus?

An isthmus is a narrow neck of land connecting two larger bodies of land.

What is a cape?

A cape is a point of land jutting out into the water.

What is a plain?

A plain is a large extent of nearly level land.

What is a prairie?

A prairie is a great plain covered with grass.

What is a desert?

A desert is a large extent of land covered with sand and rocks.

What is a hill?

A hill is a portion of land somewhat higher than the country about it.

* NOTE.—The lessons on "divisions of land and water" may be made very interesting by taking pupils to a neighboring stream or sea-coast. The indentations made by the water will serve to illustrate the definitions of peninsulas, isthmuses, capes, gulfs and bays. If islands and straits do not exist, miniature ones can be readily formed.

It may be more convenient to use a moulding-board. A tray, or shallow tin pan, or an ordinary table bordered with some narrow strips of wood will serve the purpose. Get some moist earth, or, better still, some moulding sand, and mould it into the various forms and elevations of the land, letting the surface of the board represent water.

Let the pupils themselves make models and describe them. *Lessons illustrated by moulding are never forgotten.* If this cannot be done, use pictures; and, lacking these, illustrate as far as possible by chalk and blackboard.

What is a mountain?

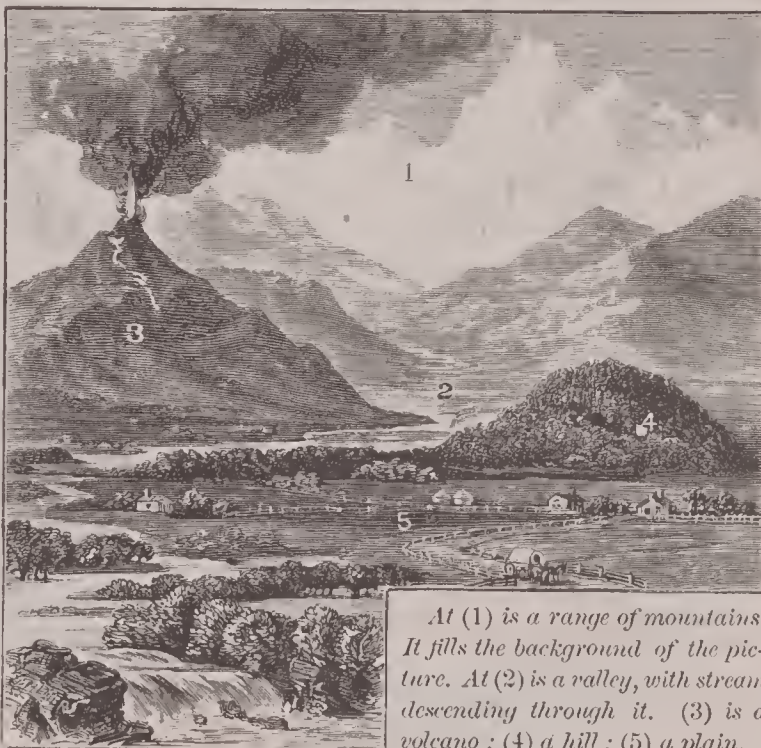
A mountain is a very high hill.

What is a volcano?

A volcano is a burning mountain that throws out fire and red-hot cinders.

What is a valley?

A valley is the land lying between mountains or hills.



At (1) is a range of mountains. It fills the background of the picture. At (2) is a valley, with stream descending through it. (3) is a volcano; (4) a hill; (5) a plain.

LESSON IX.

THE WATER.

To be read by the pupil.

1. **The Sea.**—There are a great many interesting things to learn about the sea. First of all, the sea is never still. It is always rolling and rocking or dashing its waves into foam on the shore. In storms the waves often drive ships on rocks and break them to pieces.

Then, again, the sea is very deep. In some places it is five miles to the bottom. The water of the sea is salt. Sailors are obliged to take fresh water with them to drink when they go to sea.

But the sea is useful, as well as interesting. It is a great highway. Ships are all the time carrying things across it, from one country to another.

If we go into a grocer's store, we shall see almonds and raisins for sale. These grew thousands of miles away, and were brought over the sea in a ship.

2. Divisions of the Sea.—The sea is one sheet of water. In a ship we could sail all over it. But different parts of it are called by different names. The largest parts or divisions of the sea are called *oceans*.



At (1) we see a spring ; at (2) a brook flowing out of the spring. The brook runs down the hillside into the mill-pond. The water falls over the dam into the plain below. Descending through the plain it becomes a river, and at (3) passes a town. Below the bridge it flows into a bay (6) which forms a harbor. Lower down it enters (7) the sea. (5) shows a strait, (4) a lake.

There are smaller divisions which are partly shut in by the land. These are called *gulfs*, *bays* and *seas*.

A narrow passage of water is called a *strait*. As the isthmus joins two bodies of land, so the strait joins two bodies of water.

3. Water upon the Land.—Besides the water of the sea, there is a great deal of water upon the land. Most of it is fresh.

And yet it all comes out of the salt, salt sea. Let us try to understand this. When it rains or snows the sky is covered, we know, with clouds. Clouds are vapor. They are like the steam which comes out of a kettle or an engine.

The sun is all the time heating the sea and making vapor rise. That vapor forms the clouds. The winds drive the clouds from the sea over the land, and down they come as rain or snow. But when the vapor rises from the salt

water it leaves the salt behind. And so, as we know, the rain and snow are fresh. The rain and the snow feed the springs and fill the rivers.*

If we were walking over a hill or mountain, and should find some fresh, cool water bubbling out of the ground, what should we say we had found ? It is a *spring*.

The water is all the time coming out of the ground, and flowing down the hillside like a bright silver thread. Such a little stream is a *rill*. Large rills are called *brooks*.

Now suppose several rills or brooks should run down to one place and make one large stream, what would that be ? We should call it a *river*. The beginning of a river is called its *source*, the end of it is called its *mouth*. Now let us follow a river from its source down to its mouth.

The first part of a river is often very rapid. The water dashes down the mountain side. Sometimes it leaps from rock to rock and makes waterfalls.

When it reaches the valley it is still very swift. Here along the bank we see mills for grind-

ing corn or making cloth. They have great wooden wheels. The water comes rushing against these wheels, and drives them round. They are said to be turned by *water-power*.

The mills need people to work in them, and so we see a village or a town near by. Many towns have been built on the banks of rivers just because people found there was enough swift-running water to turn a great many mill-wheels. At last, after doing a great deal of work on the land, the river runs into the sea.

Sheets of water surrounded by land are called *lakes*. Some lakes are called *seas*.

* NOTE.—Show how cold mountain tops condense clouds, by referring to the moisture on the outside of a pitcher of water in summer, and to the ice formed on window panes in winter, or to the condensation of the steam from a kettle of boiling water upon a cold plate.

For Recitation.

What are oceans ?

The largest divisions of the great sea are called oceans.

What is a gulf, bay or sea ?

A gulf, bay or sea is a division of the water partly surrounded by land.

What is a strait ?

A strait is a narrow passage of water which joins two bodies of water.

What is a spring ?

A spring is water flowing up out of the ground.

What is a river ?

A river is a large stream of water flowing through the land.

What is a lake ?

A lake is a body of water surrounded by land.

LESSON X.

THE EARTH ROTATES — DAY AND NIGHT.

To be read by the pupil.

1. What makes day and what makes night ?

We will try to learn in this lesson.

Of course we know that it is day when the sun shines upon us. But why is it not always day ? What makes the sun set and the light fade ? And then what makes the sun rise again in the morning ? It is all very curious.

People used to think that the sun really did come up and go down. They thought that it went under the earth at night, and came out again in the morning. They supposed that the rising and setting of the sun were like taking a lighted lamp and carrying it across a table, and then putting it under the table and bringing it out after a while at the opposite side. But we know that all this was a mistake.

2. What really happens ? Let us see. Suppose we put an orange or a ball in the sunlight, or in the light of a lamp. Does the light shine all over it ? No. Only one half of it will be in the light. The other half will be dark. Like the orange or the ball, the earth is in the sunshine ; but only

one half of it can be bright at a time. The other half must be in the dark.

Now let us stick a knitting-needle or a sharp piece of wire right through the orange at the place where the stem used to be. Next let us hold the orange in the sunlight or lamplight, and make it turn round upon the knitting-needle. We shall in this way bring the side that was first dark into the light, and the side that was first light into the dark.



BALL IN LIGHT.

The knitting-needle stuck through the orange may be called the *axis* of the orange.

And the orange, when we make it go round, is said to *turn on its axis*.

3. Now the earth turns round as the orange does. It is said to *rotate*, or turn on its axis. Of course we must not suppose that it really has a rod of iron, or anything else stuck through it for an axis. But it turns as if it had.

One thing more we notice about our turning orange. It soon stops if we do not keep making it turn. But the earth never stops.

And so all the time, first one side is in the sunlight, and then the other. *The bright side has day. The dark side has night.*

This shows us some very curious things. Whenever it is daylight with us, it is night with the people who live on the other side of the earth. When we are eating our breakfast or hurrying off to school, the children who live on the other side of the earth are getting their supper or going to bed.

We turn the orange round on its knitting-needle in a few seconds. But it takes the earth twenty-four hours to go once round on its axis. This is why we have about twelve hours of sunshine and twelve hours of night.

NOTE.—In explaining this lesson use a globe, if convenient ; if not, use the orange.

For Recitation.

How does the earth move ?

The earth turns round or rotates like a spinning top.

How long does it take to turn round ?

The earth turns round once in twenty-four hours.

When do we have daylight ?

We have daylight when we are turned toward the sun.

When do we have night ?

We have night when we are turned away from the sun.

Does the sun really come up every morning and go down every evening ?

No ; it is the earth that moves.

When the sun rises, what is happening ?

When the sun rises, we are turning into the light of the sun.

And when the sun sets, what is happening ?

When the sun sets, we are turning away from the light of the sun.

LESSON XI.

THE EARTH REVOLVES—THE SEASONS.

To be read by the pupil.

1. The Earth Revolves.—Besides turning round on its axis, the earth moves in another way. Let us try to understand it. Suppose we draw a large ring with chalk on the floor of our school-room, and then put the lighted lamp on a table in the middle of the ring.

Now let us walk round the ring, holding the orange with the knitting-needle through it, so that the light of the lamp shines upon it.

What we are now doing with the orange happens to the earth. Nobody marks a ring for it with chalk, but still it goes in a ring round and round the sun, as the orange does round the lamp. Nobody carries it, as we do our orange. It goes of itself, but it never gets tired and never stops.

Our chalk ring is only a few feet long. The ring of the earth is millions of miles long.

It takes us a minute or two to carry our orange round the lamp. But it takes the earth a whole year, all the time from one of our birthdays to another, to revolve round the sun.

2. The Seasons.—Now as the earth moves in its ring round the sun, we sometimes receive from him more heat and light, and sometimes less.

At one time the swallows come. The birds build their nests. The people are planting and sowing. It is now not very hot and not very cold. It is *Spring*.

In a very short time there comes a change. The days grow longer, the weather gets warmer. The trees are in full leaf, and we are in the midst of roses. It is *Summer*.

A few weeks pass. Peaches and apples are ripe. The yellow corn is gathered in. Thanksgiving Day comes. It is *Autumn* or *Fall*.

Again there is a change. The days grow shorter, the weather colder. Snow covers the hills, and ice the ponds. Christmas and Santa Claus come. It is *Winter*.

These four parts of the year—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter—are called the four *seasons*.

In some countries there are only two seasons, called the Wet and the Dry. In others there is one long winter with scarcely any summer.

For Recitation.

Besides turning on its axis, how else does the earth move ?

Besides turning on its axis the earth moves in a great ring round the sun.

How long does it take the earth to go round the sun ?

The earth goes round the sun once in a year.

What changes in the weather take place as we go round the sun ?

We have warm weather in some parts of our journey, cool in some, and cold in others.

What, then, may we say is caused by the earth's revolving round the sun ?

The earth's revolving round the sun causes the change of seasons.

How many seasons have we ?

We have four seasons—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Have all parts of the earth four seasons ?

Some parts of the earth have only two seasons, the *wet* season and the *dry* season.

LESSON XII.

CLIMATE AND ZONES.

To be read by the pupil.

1. **Climate.**—We have learned that the sun gives us heat and light, and that besides this, it makes the clouds rise from the sea, and so causes the rain to water the earth.

But the sun shines upon the earth in such a way that it warms and waters some parts of it much more than others.

Some parts are very hot; some are bitterly cold; others have about as much heat as cold. So, too, some parts of the earth are very rainy; in some there is hardly any rain at all; in others there is neither too much nor too little.

The heat or cold, and the moisture or dryness of a country for all the time make up what is called its *climate*. When we speak of these for a short time, as a day, or a week, we use the word *weather*.

A country that has much more hot weather than cold during the year has a *hot climate*; one that has cold weather the greater part of the year has a *cold climate*; and a country in which the hot and cold parts of the year are nearly equal has a *temperate climate*. The climate, again, may be *moist* or it may be *dry*.

2. **Zones.**—Look at the picture. The red belt shows that part of the earth which receives the most heat from the sun, and has also the most rain. This is called the *torrid* or *hot zone*. **Zone** means belt.*

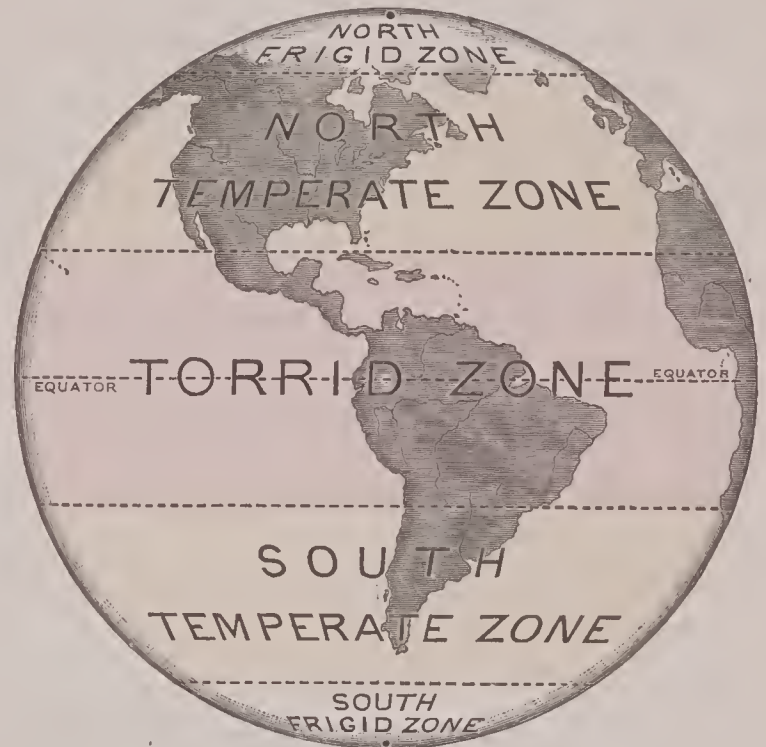
Across the middle of the picture is a line which divides it exactly into halves. We imagine such a line to go all round the earth. It is called the *equator*. The Torrid Zone lies on both sides of it.

The white belts represent the parts of the earth which receive little heat, and where the air is always cold. These are called the *frigid* or *frozen zones*.

We see at the top and bottom of the picture two little dots. These show the points of the earth's surface that are farthest away from the equator. We call these points the *north pole* and *south pole*. The frigid zones lie around them.

The yellow belts show where the heat and cold are about equal, and where there is rain enough. These are the *temperate zones*.

We see that there are two frigid zones and two temperate zones. These are known as the North and the South Frigid Zones, and the North and South Temperate Zones.



THE ZONES.

The climate of a country depends chiefly on its being in one or another of these zones.

In the frigid zones we should see mountains of ice and endless fields of snow.

The people live in huts of snow and ice. They have to melt ice to get water to drink. They dress in fur all over, and then can hardly keep warm.

If a person should go from his snow hut in the frigid zone to the torrid, he would find his robes of fur too hot to wear. He would buy the thinnest clothing to be found. How he would long to eat a piece of one of his ice mountains, or a bit of his snow hut!

In the Torrid Zone there is no winter.

The two Temperate Zones are not so hot as the Torrid Zone, nor so bitterly cold as the Frigid. They are the pleasantest parts of the world.

Our home is in the North Temperate Zone.

* NOTE.—The subject of zones can be illustrated by taking an orange or ball and covering it with zones made of colored papers pasted on with mucilage. Let the pupils draw the zones from memory.

Allude to the effect of elevation upon climate. Explain how, in the Torrid Zone, on the tops of mountains, a temperate, or even an arctic climate may be found.

For Recitation.

What does the sun do for the earth ?

The sun warms the earth, lights the earth, and makes the clouds which water the earth.

What is meant by the climate of a country ?

By the climate of a country we mean the kind of weather it has, hot or cold, wet or dry.

What part of the earth has the most heat and rain ?

The Torrid Zone has the most heat and the most rain.

What are the coldest parts of the earth ?

The Frigid Zones are the coldest parts of the earth.

What kind of climate do you find in the Temperate Zones ?

In the Temperate Zones there is about as much cold weather as hot, and there is rain enough.

In which zone do you live ?

We live in the North Temperate Zone.

In what direction would you travel to reach the Torrid Zone ? The South Temperate ? The North Frigid ?

LESSON XIII.

PLANTS.

To be read by
the pupil.

What is the use of the earth's being warmed by the great sun, and watered by the rain and dew ?

Let us see. Everything that grows out of the earth is called a **plant**, and *all plants need water to drink, and sunshine to keep them warm.* Some need a great deal of water and warmth, others want only a little.

Plants cannot grow without heat and moisture.

Just before frost comes, people in many parts of our country dig up some of the plants in their gardens, put them in pots, and take them into the house. Why is this ? Because these plants need a good deal of warmth. The frost would kill them. They belong to a warmer zone than ours.

But there are some plants that live out of doors all the time. However cold the weather may be, they do not suffer. They belong to our zone.

This shows us that **different plants belong to different zones.**

In the *frigid zones* there is very little heat, and very little light, and so we find hardly anything growing. Almost the only plants are mosses. The frigid zones might be called the flowerless belts.

Let us leave them and visit the *temperate zones*. Here we shall find more heat, and more light, and plenty of rain and dew. And so we find here a great many plants.

In our gardens, as we are living in the North Temperate Zone, roses and violets bloom. Wheat,

corn and cotton grow in the fields. There are forests of oak, maple and pine. In the cooler parts of this zone there are orchards of pear, apple and peach trees ; in the warmer parts, the tea-plant and sugarcane, the lemon and orange tree grow.

In the *torrid zone* there

is more heat than anywhere else, and there is more rain than anywhere else. So here we find the greatest number of plants. There are forests of india-rubber trees, groves of palms and jungles*

* A jungle is a region covered with bamboo and forest trees.



In the centre of the picture we see the giant water-lily called *Victoria Regia*, flowering in a greenhouse. It grows in the Amazon River. The leaf is often six feet across, the flower, two. On the right are seen the banana-tree with its cluster of fruit, and on the opposite side of the river the cocoa-nut palm with its feathery leaves.

of bamboos. The delicious banana and pineapple are among the fruits of this zone, and in it the coffee-plant and sugar-cane have their home.

The largest and most beautiful flowers grow here. One of these is a water-lily (see picture on the opposite page) on whose leaf a child can stand as if he were in a boat.

The different plants of a country make up what we call its **vegetation**.

Did you ever think how useful plants are to us? What should we do without corn and wheat to eat, tea and coffee to drink, sugar to make things sweet, timber to build our houses, and cotton to clothe our bodies?

Oral Exercises.

Lessons on kinds and uses of plants should be introduced here. The following questions are suggested: What trees grow in the neighborhood? What trees yield wood for building? What plants are raised in gardens? What plants are raised on farms? For what is wheat raised? Corn? Cotton? What part of the wheat plant is used as food? How is it made into flour? Into what is flour made? How?

The following table will suggest topics.

Plants. . .	Food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wheat, Corn, Rice, Rye, Bread-fruit, Banana, Sugar-cane.
	Clothing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cotton, Flax, India-rubber.
	Building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oak, Pine, Bamboo.

Consult Sheldon's "Elementary Instruction," and Hooker's "Book of Nature."

For Recitation.

What is a plant?

Everything that grows out of the earth is called a plant.

What do plants need?

All plants need heat and moisture to make them grow.

Why do we find the fewest plants in the Frigid Zone?

We find the fewest plants in the Frigid Zone, because there is very little heat and moisture there.

What kind of plants grow in the Frigid Zone?

Most of the plants that grow in the Frigid Zone are mosses and lichens (*li'kens*).

Name some of the plants of the Temperate Zones.

Wheat, corn, cotton, sugar-cane, tea, the lemon, orange, pear, apple and peach, the oak, pine and maple are plants of the Temperate Zones.

Where are the greatest number of plants found, and why?

The greatest number of plants are found in the Torrid Zone, because the Torrid Zone has more heat and moisture than any other.

Name some of the plants of the Torrid Zone.

The india-rubber tree, the palm, the bamboo, the coffee-plant, the pineapple, sugar-cane and banana grow in the Torrid Zone.

LESSON XIV.

ANIMALS.

To be read by the pupil.

Whatever lives, eats, feels and can move from place to place is called an **animal**. We all know that there are many kinds of animals, and that they are very different from one another.

Suppose a menagerie comes to the place where we live, what crowds of people visit it! All wish to see the animals, because they are strangers. They come from countries that are hotter or colder than ours.

Some animals, like some plants, need a hot climate; others need a cold one. **Different animals belong to different zones.**

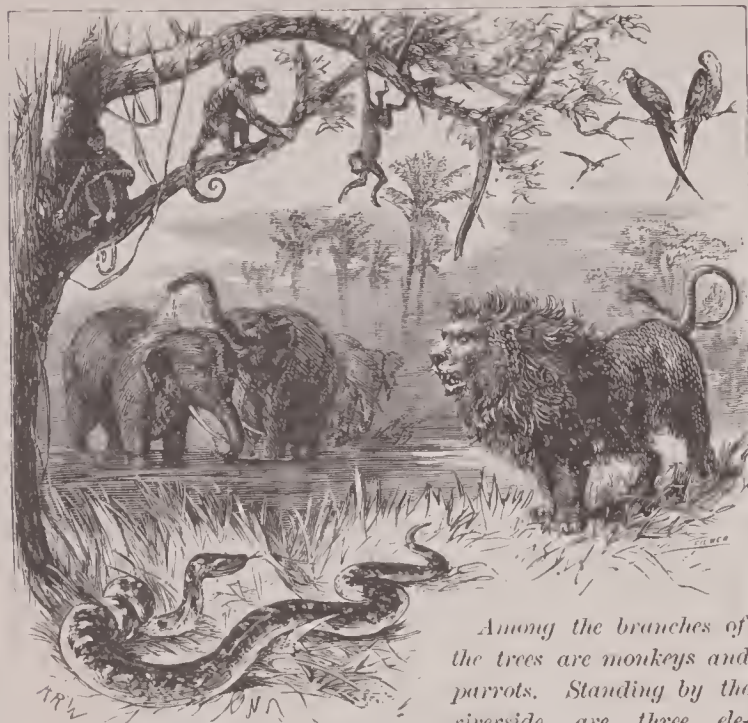
Very few animals belong to the *frigid zone*, but still there are some which can live only there.

The walrus and seal think no place so nice as their own icy home. They must bathe every day in water so cold that it would freeze us to death.

In the same cold zone live the huge white bear, and the reindeer, an animal that is fond of hunting underneath the snow for his dinner of moss.

In the *temperate zones* we find the greatest number of animals that are useful to man. Most of these animals live on vegetable food. The horse, the ox, the cow and the sheep are well known to us. These are called domestic, because they make their home with man.

Among wild animals are the grizzly bear, the wolf and the kangaroo.



Among the branches of the trees are monkeys and parrots. Standing by the riverside are three elephants. One is giving his companion a bath by spouting water on his back. In the foreground are a lion and a boa-constrictor.

In the *torrid zone* there are more animals than anywhere else. That zone is the home of some of the largest, the fiercest and the most beautiful animals.

It is dangerous to go into the woods there. Huge snakes may bite us or squeeze us to death; lions or tigers may eat us up. We may see monkeys jumping from tree to tree, or hanging by their tails from the branches. Blue and green parrots scream from the tree-tops, scarlet flamingoes wade in the pools.

There we can ride on the back of an elephant instead of a horse, and hunt the tiger instead of the deer.

Besides the animals on land, we must remember those of the sea. The monstrous whale and countless numbers of cod, mackerel, herring and other fish dart about through the waves. The sea has its zones as well as the land. So some fish live only in very cold water: others only where it is warm.

Oral Exercises.

Lessons upon the kinds of animals, and upon their uses, when living and dead, should be introduced here.

Consult reference books indicated in the preceding lesson, also Calkins' "Object Lessons."

The following table will suggest topics.

Animals.	Food.	{ Ox, Sheep, Fowls, Fish.
	Clothing.	{ Sheep, Ox, Goat, Camel.
	Burden.	{ Horse, Ox, Elephant, Camel.

For Recitation.

What is an animal?

Whatever lives, eats, feels and can move from place to place is called an animal.

Where do we find the fewest animals?

The Frigid Zones have the fewest animals.

Name some of the animals of the North Frigid Zone.

The white bear, the walrus, the seal and the reindeer belong to the North Frigid Zone.

Where do we find the greatest number of animals that are useful to man?

We find the greatest number of animals useful to man in the Temperate Zones.

Name some animals that belong to the Temperate Zones.

The horse, the cow, the sheep, the grizzly bear and the kangaroo belong to the Temperate Zones.

What zone contains the greatest number of animals?

The Torrid Zone contains the greatest number of animals.

Name some of the animals that belong to the Torrid Zone.

The elephant, lion and tiger, the monkey and many beautiful birds belong to the Torrid Zone.

LESSON XV.

MINERALS.

To be read by the pupil.

Plants are useful to us, and animals are useful to us. Is there anything else that is useful to us?

There are many things that we dig out of the earth which are very useful. The coal that we burn in our fires, the kerosene oil that gives us light, the granite and sandstone which we use in

building, the salt that we eat at our meals, the diamond that shines like a sunbeam—all come out of the earth.

These, and anything else that does not live, and is dug out of the earth, are called **minerals**.

Some minerals, such as iron, copper and lead, gold and silver, are called *metals*. The last two, gold and silver, are called the *precious metals*. They are made into money.

NOTE.—The following table will suggest topics for oral instruction.

Minerals used in building. . .	{ Iron, Lead, Clay, Granite, Marble, Sandstone.
--------------------------------	--

For Recitation.

What is a mineral?

Anything that does not live and is dug out of the earth is called a mineral.

Name some of the most useful minerals.

Coal, iron, copper, lead, clay, salt and granite are very useful minerals.

Name some of the metals.

Iron, copper, tin, silver and gold are metals.

Which are called precious metals?

Gold and silver are called precious metals.

LESSON XVI.

OCCUPATIONS.

To be read by the pupil.

Most people earn their living by doing some kind of work. We call people's work their **occupation**. Let us see what are the great occupations of the world.

We all eat food that is made from some kind of plant.

A great many people live on rice. Some live on a kind of bread that grows ready-made on trees. Most of ours is made from wheat or corn.

Then again all of us wear clothing that is made from plants. Shirts and collars are made from the cotton and the flax plant.

Now we all know that cabbages and potatoes do not grow of themselves. Just so wheat and corn, the cotton plant, and the flax or linen plant, will

not grow of themselves. There must be people to plough the ground for them, plant the seed and reap the grain when it is ripe, cut the flax or pick the cotton.

Raising corn, or wheat, or other plants for food or clothing, is called **agriculture** or **farming**.

But none of us like dry bread. So some people must keep cows and make butter and cheese for the rest. Those who do so are occupied in **dai-ry-ing**.

Then, too, we all eat meat. So some people must keep the animals whose flesh we eat. Those animals are called stock, and the business of those who keep them is called **stock-raising**.



In the oval we see the operations of cutting the ripe wheat with a reaping machine, and placing the bundles or sheaves in shocks ready to be carried to the threshing-floor. The lower sketch represents a herd of cattle fording a stream.

Farmers need ploughs to turn up the soil, and machines to cut down their wheat. We all need knives and scissors, needles and pins, and other things.

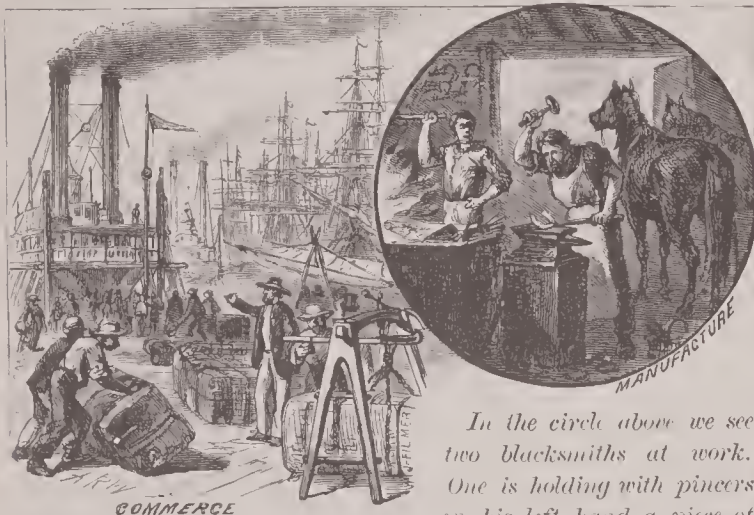
So there must be some people to make things that other people use. Those who do this are said to **manufacture**.

But of course the man who makes ploughs must have iron and wood of which to make them; the man who builds wooden houses must have wood. Where shall they get the iron and the wood?

Iron is a mineral. It is dug from the earth. Some one must dig it up and make it fit for the plough-maker to use. The occupation of digging minerals out of the earth is called **mining**.

Wood is obtained from oaks and pines and other trees. The occupation of cutting down the trees and sawing them up to be made into houses, or ships, or other things, is called **lumbering**.

Suppose a boy wants a knife or marbles. He goes to a store and buys them. If a farmer wants a plough, he goes to the store and buys it. So if in one country the people have not enough wheat, they buy some from a country where the people have more than enough. If in one country more cotton grows than the people want, then they send it to other countries where cotton does not grow at all. The business of exchanging goods is called **commerce**.



In the circle above we see two blacksmiths at work. One is holding with pincers in his left hand a piece of iron which he is hammering on the anvil and making into a horse-shoe. The other is blowing the bellows and making the fire burn briskly so as to soften the iron.

*At the left we see steamers and ships waiting at the wharf to be loaded. Two negroes are rolling a cotton bale up to the scales to be weighed.**

Often things have to be carried a long way before they reach the persons who want them. The tea or coffee that we use had to travel many thousand miles before it reached us.

This is why we have so many ships and steamers going to all parts of the world. They carry away things that grow or are made here. This we call **exporting**. They bring to us things that grow or are made in other countries. This we call **importing**.

For Recitation.

What are the chief occupations of men ?

The chief occupations of men are agriculture, manufacturing, mining and commerce.

* NOTE.—If possible, take the pupils to mills or factories, so as to show them the processes by which various things are made. A visit to a ship or steamer will be very instructive. Teach that all, young and old, should be usefully employed, and show how the industrious boy will in time become the industrious and successful man. Interesting oral lessons may be given. Prang's "Occupation Cards" will be found very helpful.

What is agriculture ?

Agriculture is the raising of plants that are useful for food or clothing.

What is stock-raising ?

Stock-raising means the raising of cattle and horses.

What is manufacturing ?

Manufacturing is the making of useful or ornamental things.

What is mining ?

Mining is digging from the earth such things as iron, coal, silver and gold.

What is commerce ?

The exchange of goods, or buying and selling them for money, is commerce.

LESSON XVII.

GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.

To be read by the pupil.

1. **Government.**—What a noise there would be in the school if there were no one to keep order ! How many wrong things would be done, and how uncomfortable a place it would be !

Teachers, therefore, make rules. They keep the pupils in order, and manage everything for the good of all. They are said to *govern* the schools.

Cities, towns and whole countries are somewhat like schools. They must have rules and a ruler, or else a few disorderly people might make it very unpleasant for all the rest. Making rules for a country and making the people obey the rules, is **Government**.

The rules made for a country are called its *laws*. The city where the laws are made is its *capital*.

The rulers of different countries have different names. A ruler who is chosen by the people is usually called a *president*. One who rules because his father ruled before him, is a *monarch*.

Monarchs are sometimes called kings and queens, and sometimes emperors.

If the ruler of a country makes laws without asking the people whether they like them or not, he is called a *despot*. Countries which have Presidents are called Republics ;

those which have Kings are called Kingdoms; those that have Emperors are called Empires. Kingdoms and Empires are sometimes called Monarchies.

Republics and other countries are often divided into parts, which are called by various names. With us they are known as States and Territories.

The governor of a State is elected by the people. The governor of a Territory is appointed by the President.*

2. Religion.—People have many different ways of worshipping God. The way in which they worship is called religion.

The principal religions are those of Christians, Jews and Mohammedans. These all believe that there is one God. Christians believe that Christ is the Son of God and the Saviour of the world.

There are people in the world who think that there are many gods. Such people are called **Pagans**. They pray to images of wood or stone called *idols*.

For Recitation.

What is Government ?

Government is making laws, keeping order and seeing that laws are obeyed.

What is a republic ?

A country in which the rulers are chosen or elected by the people is called a republic. The chief officer is called the President.

What is a kingdom ?

A country that has a king instead of a president is called a kingdom.

What is an empire ?

A country ruled by an emperor is called an empire.

* NOTE.—The names of village, town or city officers should be given, the mode of their election explained, and their duties defined, in oral lessons.

These topics will naturally lead to those of State and National Government. Explain the relation of States to the United States, as follows: Each State makes laws to regulate its own affairs; but the laws made by Congress are for the people of all the States alike.

Hence we have a capital in each of the States as well as one capital for the whole country, and a Governor in each State as well as a President of the whole country, and a Legislature for making laws in each State as well as a Congress for the whole country.

What are the chief religions of the world ?

The Christian, Jewish and Mohammedan are the chief religions of the world.

Who are Pagans ?

Those who think that there are many gods and worship idols are Pagans.

—•••—

LESSON XVIII.

RACES OF MEN — CIVILIZATION.

To be read by the pupil.

1. How men look.—The people who live on the earth do not all look alike. They differ in the color of their skins.

Most of those that we see are white; some are black. In the western part of our country there are a good many red men, and in some parts yellow men, or Chinese, are found. In other parts of the world we find men of one more color still, the brown.

These five are the **races** of men.

The white is called the *Caucasian* race; the yellow, the *Mongolian* race; the black, the *Negro* race; the red, the *Indian* race; the brown, the *Malay* race.

The white man is found in every continent, and is master of the world.

2. How men live.—These different races do not all live exactly in the same way.

Suppose we go to the home of the red men and see how they live. We shall find them living in tents made of the skins of wild animals.

The women do the work, the men hunt and fish, and are very cruel and fond of fighting. When they kill their enemies they *scalp* them, that is, cut off part of the skin of their heads and keep it to show how many of their enemies they have killed.

They have no books or schools. People who live in this way are called **savages**.

Now let us go to a country where the people are only a little better than the red savages of our own land. We will visit the Arabs.

They live in tents as the Indians do, but they keep flocks of sheep or goats. They wander about from place to place, and pitch their tents wherever there is grass for their animals.

They have no books or schools. Those who live in this way are called **barbarous** people.

We will now visit some people who live much better than the Indians and the Arabs. They shall be the people who are going to bed when we are getting up. I mean the Chinese.

Instead of tents they have comfortable houses. They build very large cities, and make beautiful silks and a great many other things which we are glad to buy from them. They have books and schools, and are very industrious. We call people who live like the Chinese, **civilized**.

In the countries of the white race there are more books, better schools and better governments than anywhere else. We have churches, railways, steamers and telegraphs. We build hospitals for the sick, and care for the poor.

People who live as we do are called **enlightened**.

For Recitation.

Name the five races of men.

The five races of

* NOTE.—Compare different peoples with regard to their occupation, government and religion. Show how a boy or girl may be a barbarian in the midst of civilized surroundings.

men are the white, or *Caucasian*; the yellow, or *Mongolian*; the black, or *Negro*; the brown, or *Malay*; the red, or *Indian*.

How do savages live?

Savages spend their lives in hunting and fishing.

How do barbarous people live?

Barbarous people live in tents. They keep cattle and sheep. They move from place to place wherever they find grass for their herds.

How do civilized people live?

Civilized people live better than barbarous people. They build houses and cities, and have books and schools.

How do enlightened people live?

Enlightened people live better than civilized people. They have railways and telegraphs, churches, schools and colleges.*



In the above picture are shown the four conditions of society, or the ways in which men live. At the bottom we see a family of savages. The father is kindling a fire by rubbing two pieces of wood together. Next above is barbarous life. Here we see the tent and camels of wandering Arabs. In the next sketch civilized life is represented by a scene in a Chinese city. At the top is shown the way in which enlightened people live. Here we see a well-built city, with steamboats, railway, factory, schools and churches.

LESSON XIX.

THE HEMISPHERES.

To be read by the pupil.

Sometimes the earth is called a sphere. *Sphere* is only another name for a ball.

When a sphere is divided into two equal parts, each half is called a **hemi-sphere**, that is, a *half* sphere.

On the following pages we have maps of the two hemispheres or halves of the earth. One is called the **WESTERN HEMISPHERE**; the other the **EASTERN HEMISPHERE**.

Each hemisphere represents half of the earth's surface, with its continents, oceans and some of its largest islands, mountains, rivers and other objects.

If we look at these maps of the hemispheres, we shall see that there is much more land in the Eastern Hemisphere than in the Western. Four of the six continents are in the Eastern Hemisphere. These are Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The Western Hemisphere contains only two continents. They are North America and South America.

The blue which we see on the map represents the water. The water has five great divisions or oceans. They are the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Arctic and the Antarctic Oceans.

All these oceans except the Indian are partly in the Eastern Hemisphere and partly in the Western. But the Western Hemisphere has a much larger share of water than the Eastern.

Nearly one-half of all the land surface of the earth is in the North Temperate Zone, and more than one-half of all the people in the world live in it.

For Recitation.

What is a hemisphere?

Half of any sphere is called a hemisphere, and therefore half of the earth is called a hemisphere.

Name the hemispheres shown on the map.

The hemispheres shown on the map are the Western and the Eastern.

What continents are in the Western Hemisphere?

The continents of North and South America are in the Western Hemisphere.

What continents are in the Eastern Hemisphere?

The continents of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia are in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Name the oceans.

The oceans are the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Antarctic.

In which Hemisphere is the Indian Ocean?

The Indian Ocean is in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Where are the other oceans?

All the oceans except the Indian are partly in both hemispheres.

LESSON XX.

CONTINENTS AND OCEANS.

To be read by the pupil.

1. Knowing now the names of the continents and oceans, we must notice some of the most interesting things about them.

2. **Europe.**—Crossing the Atlantic let us take a “flying trip” through Europe. Next to Australia it is the smallest of the continents. It lies chiefly in our own North Temperate Zone. Most of the people are Caucasians. As we travel among them we hear a great many different languages that we do not understand.

Their cities contain many interesting and beautiful buildings and museums full of pictures and all sorts of curious things.

Schools and churches are to be seen everywhere except in one part called Turkey; railways run in every direction, and steamboats sail on all the great rivers. We find the people busy on farms, in workshops and factories.

From Europe we buy more things than from any other continent, and to it we send more than to any other.

3. **Asia.**—Leaving Europe we pass into Asia. This is the largest continent. It is chiefly in the North Temperate Zone. The people on its eastern coast are just half-way round the earth from us. In Asia we find the highest mountains in the world.

More people live on this continent than in all the others together. But there are not so many schools as in Europe and America, and the people are not so enlightened.

They are of various colors. Some of them wear turbans instead of hats; others wear their hair in braids or queues (*kevs*) two or three feet long.

4. **Africa.**—Suppose we now journey toward the west, along the Isthmus of Suez, where shall we be? In Africa—the second continent in size, and the hottest of all. Most of it lies in the

WESTERN HEMISPHERE



Map Studies.—What part of the map is north? South? East? West? What two continents are in the Western Hemisphere? In what direction is North America from South America? Point in the direction in which South America lies from us.

By what isthmus are North and South America connected? What ocean on the east of them? On the west?

What ocean round the North Pole? What ocean round the South Pole?

What four continents in the Eastern Hemisphere?

What isthmus between Asia and Africa? In what direction is Africa from Asia?

Point in the direction in which Africa lies from us. In what direction is Australia from Asia?

What sea separates Africa and Europe? In what direction is Europe from Africa? Point in the direction in which Europe lies from us.

What ocean east of Asia? What ocean west of Africa? What ocean north of Europe and Asia?

What ocean between Africa and Australia?

EASTERN HEMISPHERE



What is the heavy black line, crossing the middle of the hemispheres from east to west called? *Equator means dividing equally.*

What continents lie wholly north of the Equator?

What continent lies wholly south of it? Which two are crossed by the Equator? Is there more land north or south of the Equator?

Which hemisphere contains the larger amount of land? What ocean must be crossed to go from South America to Africa? From North America to Europe?

In what direction is Europe from Asia? Africa from South America? Point in the direction in which Asia lies from us.

In what direction is the North Pole from the South Pole? The North Pole from the Equator? The South Pole from the Equator?

What continents form the Old World?—Ans. *Europe, Asia and Africa form the Old World.* Which form the New World?—Ans. *North and South America form the New World.* Point out an island, peninsula, cape.

Torrid Zone, and it contains the largest desert in the world.

Africa is the home of the Negro. There are no railways or telegraphs except where the white man has built them. The governments are despotic, the people ignorant.

5. Australia.—A very curious continent is Australia. It is the smallest. It is partly in the South Temperate Zone and partly in the Torrid.

The natives are black savages. The plants and animals are unlike those of any other continent. The leaves of the trees are turned edgewise. Many trees shed their bark instead of their leaves. More wool comes from Australia than from any other part of the world.

6. South America.—Sailing now across the Pacific Ocean we come to the Western Hemisphere, and visit South America. It lies chiefly in the Torrid Zone, and is very hot and very moist. Here we find the largest river and the longest mountain range in the world.

South America is the nearest continent to us, but the people are very different from us. They speak languages unlike ours, and are not nearly so busy as we are.

No continent has more beautiful flowers, birds and insects; and its mines are as rich as any in the world.

7. North America.—Having visited the other continents, we return to North America, and find that, after all, there is no place like home. Our continent is mainly in the North Temperate Zone. Its lands are fertile; it produces nearly everything that we need for food or clothing.

It was once the hunting ground of the red man, but about four hundred years ago the white man came from Europe and took it for himself. The red man is fast disappearing.

8. Atlantic Ocean.—On the Atlantic Ocean there are more ships than on any other, because Europe and North America, which lie on either side of it, carry on more trade than the other continents. Steamers and sailing vessels, carrying passengers and goods, are constantly crossing this ocean.

A great stream of warm water flows across the Atlantic, from the Gulf of Mexico all the way to the western shores of Europe. It is called the *Gulf Stream*.

9. The Pacific Ocean has few storms, and this is the reason why it is called the Pacific or *peaceful*. It is the largest of all the oceans, and it contains more islands than any other.

A stream of warm water, like the Gulf Stream, flows across it, and warms the western shores of North America.

10. The Indian Ocean is sometimes visited by the violent tempests called *typhoons*; and if we sail upon it we may be terrified by a water-spout.

Water-spouts are huge columns of water rising from the sea toward the clouds. They go whirling and foaming along at a fearful rate. Sailors shoot at them with cannon-balls to break them, for fear they may come near the ship, and fill it with water.

11. The Arctic and Antarctic Oceans are seldom visited by ships. Icebergs or mountains of ice float in them.

For Recitation.

Can you tell anything interesting about Europe?

Europe is the smallest continent but one. It is more engaged in manufactures and commerce than any other.

What can you tell about Asia?

Asia is the largest continent. It has the highest mountains in the world. It contains more than half of all the people in the world.

What can you say about Africa?

Africa is the hottest of all the continents. It contains the largest desert in the world.

What can you say of Australia?

Australia is the smallest continent. It is noted for its strange plants and animals, and for its wool.

What have you learned about South America?

South America has the largest river in the world, and the longest mountain range. It has more beautiful plants and animals than any other part of the world.

Tell me something about North America.

North America is the continent on which we live. Its fertile lands produce nearly everything we need for food and clothing.

What have you learned about the different oceans?

The Atlantic has the most ships sailing upon it. The Pacific contains the most islands. The Indian is noted for its dreadful storms; the Arctic and Antarctic for their icebergs.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRIES.

NORTH AMERICA.

LESSON XXI.

1. The continent on which we live is called North America. It lies between the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the Pacific on the west. The warm Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean are on the south : the Arctic Ocean is on the north.

Thus the continent extends into the Frigid Zone on the north, and nearly to the centre of the Torrid Zone on the south. It has, therefore, almost every kind of climate, and a great variety of plants and animals.

The coast-line is much broken by bays and gulfs. There are therefore many good harbors.

2. **Mountains.**—If we look at the map of North America we shall see that there are mountains extending, in long rows or ranges, through the western part of the continent, all the way from South America to the Arctic Ocean.

Most of these ranges are known as the Rocky Mountains. In Mexico they are called the Sierra Madré (*se-er'-rah mah'-dray*).

To the west of the Rocky Mountains are the Sierra Nevada (*se-er'-rah ne-vah'-dah*), or Snowy Range, and the Cascade Range.

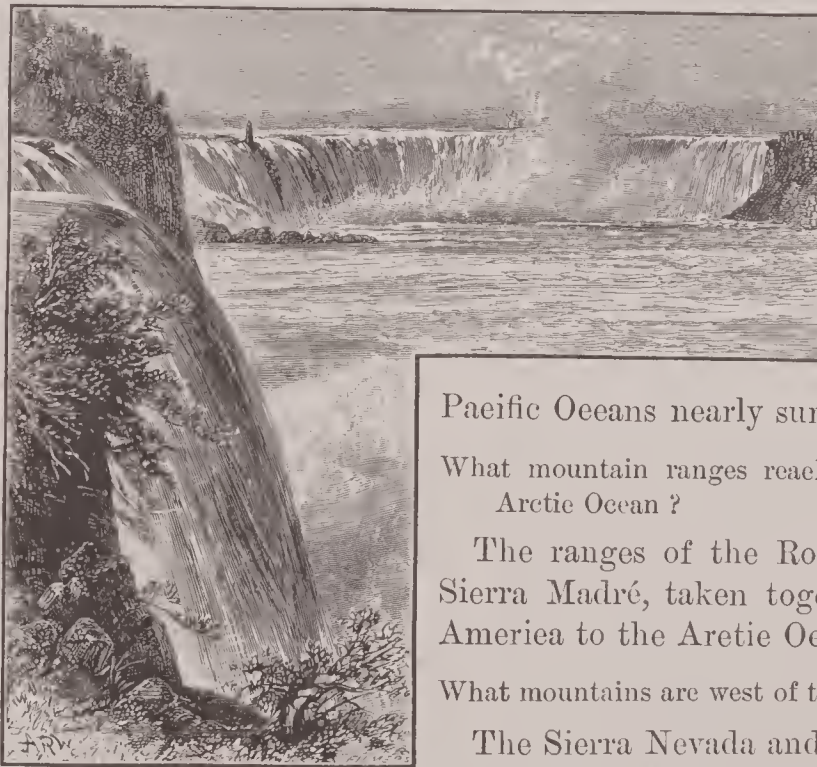
Not far from the eastern shore of the continent are the Ap-pa-la'-ehi-an ranges.

3. **The Great Central Plain.**—Now let us put

our finger on the map at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and follow this river up as far as we can. Then let us trace a line directly north to the shores of the Arctic Ocean.

We shall thus move our finger through the central part of the continent. In it there are no mountains and hardly any hills ; and so this region is called the Great Central Plain.

In this plain are the largest rivers and lakes on the continent. Lake Superior is the largest fresh-water lake in the world. The Mississippi and the Missouri together form the longest river in the world.



NIAGARA FALLS. [See page 31.]

For Recitation.

What three oceans nearly surround North America ?

The Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans nearly surround North America.

What mountain ranges reach from South America to the Arctic Ocean ?

The ranges of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Madré, taken together, reach from South America to the Arctic Ocean.

What mountains are west of the Rocky Mountains ?

The Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges are west of the Rocky Mountains.

What mountain ranges are in the eastern part of the continent ?

The Appalachian Mountains are in the eastern part of the continent.

What is the level region extending from north to south through the centre of the continent called ?

The level region extending from north to south through the centre of the continent is called the Great Central Plain.

LESSON XXII.

1. **Countries.**—North America contains several different countries. Our own country, the United States, is in the middle.

If we travel northward from the United States, we enter the cold Dominion of Canada. If we go northeast from Canada, we come to icy Greenland and Iceland.

If we go southward from our own country, we enter the warm, sunny lands of Mexico and Central America.

2. **Discovery.**—In the year 1492—that is, about 400 years ago—Christopher Columbus sailed from a country in Europe called Spain. He had three small ships. He sailed on the great Atlantic toward the west, until at last he came to land. It was one of the beautiful islands of the West Indies.

When Columbus reached the shore, the red men, dressed in feathers and decked in gold came to meet him, offering him fruit and other provisions. Columbus had discovered America.

The continent was named *America* from Amerigo Vesputius, a friend of Columbus.

3. **Settlement.**—After the discovery of the “New World,” a great many people from Europe settled there.

If we should go to-day to Mexico, Central America or the West Indies, we should hear the people talking Spanish. This is because the Spaniards settled these parts of North America.

If we should visit some parts of Canada we should hear many of the people speaking French. The early settlers there came from France.

In the United States the people speak English. Most of the settlers here were from England.

For Recitation.

Name the countries of North America.

The countries of North America are the United States, Dominion of Canada, Danish America, Mexico and Central America.

From what countries of Europe did most of the people come who settled North America?

Most of the people who settled North America came from England, France and Spain.

Where did the English settlers go?

The English settled along the Atlantic coast.

To what part of the continent did the French go?

Most of the French went to Canada.

Where did the Spanish settlers go?

The Spanish settlers went to Mexico, Central America and the West Indies.

MAP STUDIES.

NOTE.—In conducting Map Studies very great aid will be found from the use of the Wall Maps which have been prepared to accompany this series of Geographies.

What ocean is north of North America? What ocean is east? West? What ocean and gulf south? What continents are separated by Behring (*bee'-ring*) Strait?

What countries are in North America? In what part of North America is Canada? What bay and strait separate Canada and Greenland?

Where is Greenland? Point in the direction of Greenland. What island east of Greenland?

To what country do Greenland and Iceland belong? —Ans. *To a country in Europe called Denmark. They are, therefore, called Danish America.*

On what river can you sail from Lake Winnipeg into Hudson Bay? Through what river do the waters of the Great Slave Lake and Bear Lake flow to the ocean?

Where is Newfoundland? What division of land is it? Point in the direction of it.

In what part of North America is the United States? What portion of the United States is nearest to Asia? What river crosses Alaska?

What country bounds the United States on the north? What country on the south? Point in the direction of Mexico. What gulf east of Mexico?

What two countries nearly inclose the Gulf of Mexico? What peninsula northeast of the Gulf of Mexico?

What country between Mexico and South America? Where are the West Indies? Name the largest of them.

What sea south of the West Indies? Of what ocean is it a part? Where is Cape Race? Cape St. Lucas?

Exercise with the Scale.—In the left-hand lower corner of the map you will find a “Scale of Miles.” Mark the length of the scale on a piece of paper. Use it as a measure, and tell how far it is from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island. How far is it across the Isthmus of Panama? From New York to Havana?



THE UNITED STATES.



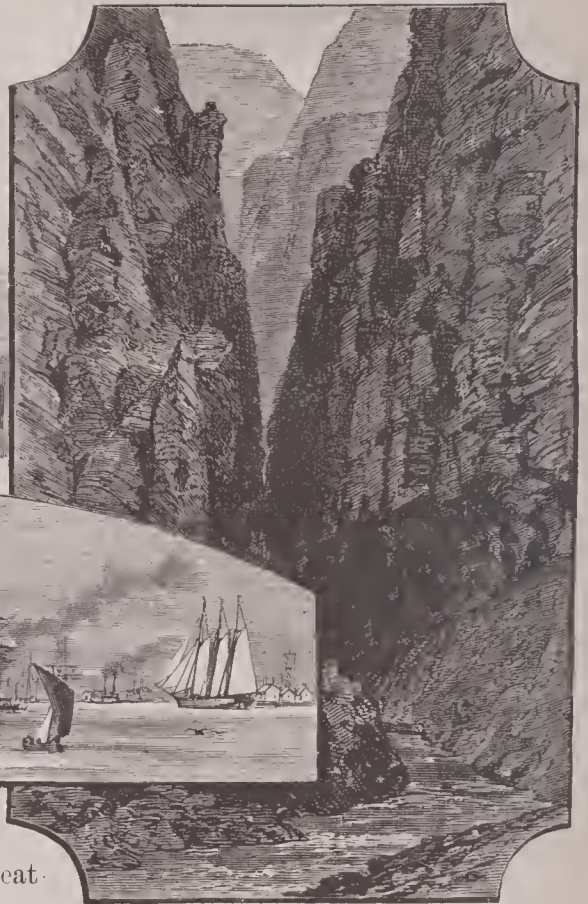
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LESSON XXIII.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.



COLORADO CANON.

1. Name.—Why are we called the United States? Look at the map. It shows a large country divided into many parts. These parts are *States*; and because they are *united* as one country, they are called the UNITED STATES. The country is sometimes called “the Union.”

2. Size.—The United States reaches from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. It takes a whole week to go by railroad from New York, on its eastern shore, to San Francisco, on its western shore. The distance is about 2,600 miles. From north to south it is about 1,700 miles.

3. Rank.—The United States has more people and more wealth than any other country in the Western Hemisphere. It is one of the great countries of the world.

For Recitation.

Why is our country called the United States?

Our country is called the United States because it is made up of many separate States united under one government.

What is the greatest distance across the United States from east to west?

The greatest distance across the United States from east to west is about 2,600 miles.

What is the greatest distance from north to south?

The greatest distance from north to south is about 1,700 miles.

What rank has the United States among the countries of the world?

The United States is one of the great countries of the world.

LESSON XXIV.

1. Where do we find mountains in our country, and where is the land level?

2. Appalachian Mountains.—Several mountain ranges are near the Atlantic coast. They extend nearly from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada. Taken

together they are called the Appalachian Mountains.

From them we get the coal that we burn in our stoves, and the iron of which the stoves are made. Their sides are covered with forests.

Notice how many streams there are on both sides of these mountains. Some go eastward into the Atlantic. Some go west into the Mississippi. A mountain range that thus separates rivers is called a *water-shed*.

3. Rocky Mountains.—In the western part of the United States are the Rocky Mountains. They cross the country from north to south. They are grander than the Appalachians. Many of them are more than two miles high.

The largest rivers in our country have their sources among them.

4. Cañons (*can'-yons*).—In the Rocky Mountain region are the wonderful gorges called *cañons*. They are passages worn by rivers through the rocks. Those of the Colorado River are more than a mile deep.

5. Sierra Nevada Mountains.—Still farther west than the Rocky Mountains, we reach the range called the Sierra Nevada. It contains some of the highest mountains in our country. The largest trees in the world grow on its western slopes.

North of the Sierra Nevada is the Cascade Range.

6. Plateau.—A high plain or plateau lies between the Rocky Mountains on the east, and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range on the west. It is more than a mile high. We call it the Great Plateau.

7. Mississippi Valley.—A vast region of nearly level land lies between the Appalachian Mountains and the Rocky Mountains. The great Mississippi River flows through it, and therefore it is called the Mississippi Valley.

Large portions of this valley are prairies.

For Recitation.

What mountains in the eastern part of the United States?

The Appalachian Mountains are in the eastern part of the United States.

What mountains in the western part of the United States?

The Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada, and Cascade Range are in the western part of the United States.

Where is the Great Plateau?

The Great Plateau is between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range.

Where is the Mississippi Valley?

The Mississippi Valley lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Appalachians.

LESSON XXV.

1. Mississippi River.—Let us now look at some of the rivers and lakes of our country.

The largest and most useful river is the Mississippi. This is the Indian name. It means "Father of Waters," or "Great River."

Look at the map. The Mississippi passes through the country from north to south. This is one reason why it is so useful.

Near its source grow great forests. A little farther south are the vast wheat and corn-fields of the prairies. Near its mouth it flows through plantations of sugar-cane.

The woodman, the farmer and the planter all need one another's produce, and the Mississippi helps them to make the exchange. It is thus a very useful highway of trade.

The "Father of Waters" has a great many rivers flowing into it. Such rivers are called *tributaries*. They flow down both sides of the valley, coming from the Rocky Mountains in the west and the Appalachians in the east. The Missouri and the Ohio are the most important. Hundreds of steamboats are constantly carrying goods up and down these two rivers.

2. The Great Lakes.—On the northern border of our country are five great lakes. They are like little oceans. When we sail upon them, we are often out of sight of land.

They are Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Lake Superior is the largest.

3. Niagara Falls.—Between Lakes Erie and Ontario something very grand takes place. Lake Ontario is about 300 feet lower than Lake Erie, and so the water pouring from four of the Great Lakes has to descend all that height to reach Ontario. While it is descending it takes one leap of 162 feet.

This makes the wonderful "*Falls of Niagara*."

MAP STUDIES.

Compare this map with the map of North America on page 29. Are they on the same scale? If not, which is on the larger scale?

What distance does an inch represent on each?

What ocean on the east of the United States?

What ocean on the west?

What gulf and country on the south? What country on the north?

What four great lakes lie between Canada and the United States?

Through what river do the waters of these lakes flow to the ocean?

Ans. *The water of the Great Lakes finds its way to the ocean through the St. Lawrence.*

What mountains in the eastern part of the United States?

Name some of the ranges. In what direction do they extend?

What great mountain range in the western part of the United States? What three mountain ranges near the Pacific coast?

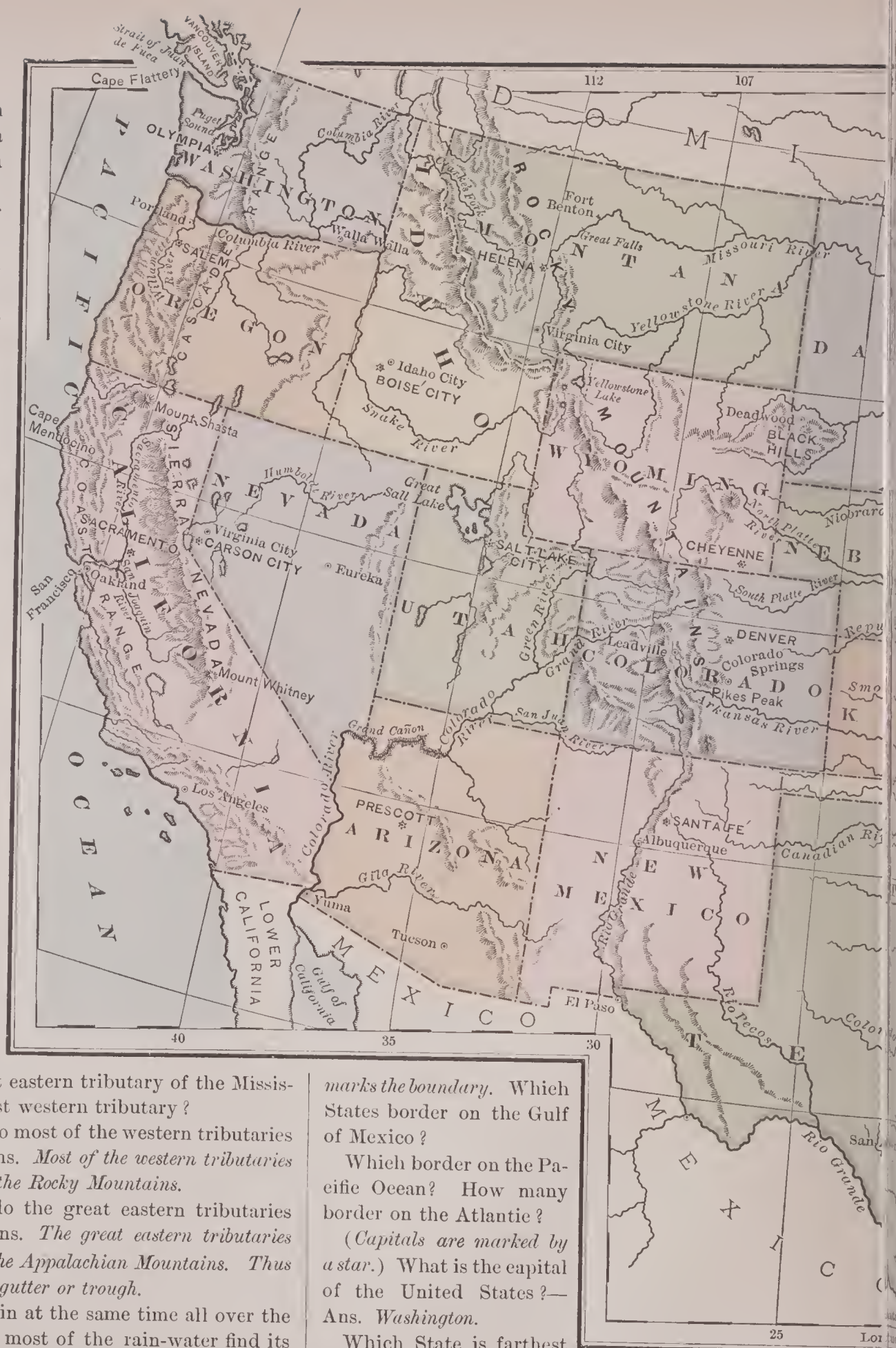
What great river flows into the Gulf of Mexico? In what direction does it flow? Which is the largest eastern tributary of the Mississippi? Which is the largest western tributary?

Among what mountains do most of the western tributaries of the Mississippi rise?—Ans. *Most of the western tributaries of the Mississippi rise among the Rocky Mountains.*

Among what mountains do the great eastern tributaries of the Mississippi rise?—Ans. *The great eastern tributaries of the Mississippi rise among the Appalachian Mountains. Thus the Mississippi is like a great gutter or trough.*

Suppose now it should rain at the same time all over the United States; how would most of the rain-water find its way to the ocean?

How are the different States shown on the map? By what kind of lines are their boundaries marked? When a river forms the whole, or part of a boundary, the line of the river alone



marks the boundary. Which States border on the Gulf of Mexico?

Which border on the Pacific Ocean? How many border on the Atlantic?

(Capitals are marked by a star.) What is the capital of the United States?—Ans. *Washington.*

Which State is farthest from Washington toward the northeast? Which is farthest toward the southwest? Toward the west?

In what State do you live? Find the capital of your State on the map? Is your State among the mountains or in



the level part of the country? Does it border on the ocean?
 In what direction must you go from your State to reach Washington? To reach the Atlantic Ocean? The Gulf of Mexico? The Great Lakes? The Rocky Mountains?

Use the scale of miles and tell how far it is from the capital of your State to Washington. From New York across the country to San Francisco. From the northern boundary of Dakota to the most southern point of Texas.

For Recitation.

What is the largest river in our country?

The Mississippi is the largest river in our country.

Name one of its great uses.

One of its great uses is to help the people of the Mississippi Valley to exchange their products.

Name the Great Lakes.

The Great Lakes are Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario.

Which is the largest of the Great Lakes?

Lake Superior is the largest of the Great Lakes.

What waterfalls are between Lakes Erie and Ontario?

The Falls of Niagara are between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

LESSON XXVI.

1. Agriculture is the chief occupation of our people. Let us take a journey from the mouth of the Mississippi to Canada, and notice what the planters and farmers are chiefly raising.

First of all we pass through the belt of warm Southern States where snow and ice are seldom seen. Here we find groves of orange and lemon trees, and fields of sugar-cane, rice and cotton. In some parts the banana and other tropical fruits are grown.

We enter next a belt where the weather is cooler. It begins a little above the line marked 35 on the map. We are now surrounded by fields of corn, tobacco, hemp and wheat. In some parts of this belt grapes and peaches grow abundantly.

Still journeying northward, we cross the line marked 40 on the map. We are now in a third belt, in which the winters are very cold. More wheat and hay are grown here than anywhere else in the country. Vast numbers of cattle are raised, and much fine butter and cheese are made. In the far north a great deal of lumber is cut.

2. Manufacturing employs a large number of people. Some of them make muslins and calico from the cotton that grows in the South; others

make clothing, boots and shoes, watches and clocks, tools for farmers, railroad engines and many other things.

3. Mining is another important occupation. The United States has rich mines of silver and gold, and other metals. It would take thousands of years to burn up our beds of coal.

4. Commerce.—Many of our people are engaged in commerce. Some buy things made or grown in one part of the United States, and sell them in other parts.

This is called *domestic commerce*.

Some merchants send to other countries the cotton and wheat, tobacco and petroleum that we do not need, and bring back to us silks, linen, coffee, tea, spices and other things grown or manufactured abroad.

This is called *foreign commerce*.

For Recitation.

What is the most important occupation of the people of the United States?

Agriculture is the most important occupation of the people of the United States.

What crops are grown in the warmest belt of our country?

Cotton, sugar and rice are the great crops grown in the warmest belt of our country.

What crops are raised in the cooler middle belt?

Corn, tobacco, hemp and wheat are the great crops of the middle belt of our country.

What do most of the farmers do in the northern belt of our country?

In the northern belt of our country most of the farmers grow wheat and hay, raise cattle and make butter and cheese.

Name some of the things made by our manufacturers.

Our manufacturers make cotton cloth, clothing, boots and shoes, tools for farmers, railroad engines and a great many other things.

Name some of our mineral products.

Some of our mineral products are gold and silver, copper, lead, iron and coal.

Name some of our chief exports.

Some of our chief exports are cotton, wheat, tobacco and petroleum.

What are some of our chief imports?

Our chief imports are silks, linens, coffee, tea and spices.

LESSON XXVII.

1. Washington is the capital of our country. It is named after General Washington. He chose the place for it, and drew a plan to show how it should be built. Where the city, with its magnificent public buildings, now stands, there was in his days nothing but woods, marshes and cornfields.

Washington is situated in what is called the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, which was named after Columbus, in honor of his great discovery. Can you tell what that was?

2. Government.—Our country is a *Republic*. The highest officer is called the *President*. He is chosen by the people, to serve four years. Some persons are also chosen by the people to go every year to Washington to make laws. These persons form the *Congress*.

3. History.—A little more than one hundred years ago there were thirteen colonies—that is, settlements—along our Atlantic coast, belonging to England.

The king of England did not govern these colonies well. The people became dissatisfied, and on the 4th of July, 1776, declared, in what is known as the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, that they would not be governed by England any longer.

War with England followed. General Washington, one of the greatest and best of men, commanded our armies. The war lasted nearly seven years. We were victorious.

The thirteen independent States joined themselves together under one government. They called themselves the *United States*.

4. Growth.—Since that time thousands of settlers have come here from various countries of Europe, and the United States has grown in a wonderful manner.

Then there were thirteen States; now there are thirty-eight States and ten Territories. Then our country was only a narrow strip along the Atlantic sea-coast; now it extends to the Pacific Ocean.

Then there were no canals, railroads or steamboats; now steamers ply on every large river, and railroads have crossed the Appalachians and even the Rocky Mountains. Then there were only three million people; now there are more than fifty millions.

5. Sections of the United States.—The thirty-eight States and ten Territories are divided into the following groups or sections: The New Eng-



THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

land States, the Middle Atlantic, the Southern, the Central, and the Rocky Mountain and Pacific.

For Recitation.

What and where is the capital of our country?

Washington is the capital of our country.

It is in the District of Columbia.

What form of government has our country?

Our country is a Republic.

Name the highest officer of our government.

The highest officer of our government is the President.

What body makes the laws of the United States?

Congress makes the laws of the United States.

How many colonies belonging to England were there one hundred years ago on the Atlantic coast?

One hundred years ago England had thirteen colonies on the Atlantic coast.

When England taxed the colonies unjustly what did they do?

When England taxed the colonies unjustly they fought, and gained their independence.

How many States and Territories does the United States contain?

The United States contains thirty-eight States and ten Territories.

How has the population grown in one hundred years?

The population of the United States has increased in one hundred years from three millions to more than fifty millions.



THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

LESSON XXVIII.

1. **The New England States.**—Now that we have glanced at the whole of our country, suppose we make a visit to the New England States.

2. **Name.**—One of the first things that will excite our curiosity is the name. Why are these States called New England? About two hundred and fifty years ago, Captain John Smith, of England, when searching for whales, sailed to the coast of this region. He explored a part of the country, made a map of it, and called it New England after his old home, England.

3. **Plymouth Colony.**—In 1620, a few years after Captain Smith's visit to New England, a small band of brave men came over in a little ves-

sel called the *Mayflower*. After a rough voyage they landed on the coast of Massachusetts at a place which they called Plymouth (*plim'uth*).

Here they made the settlement which is known as **PLYMOUTH COLONY**. They have been called "the Pilgrim Fathers."

In the early years of the colony they endured great hardships. Sometimes they were almost starved. Still they persevered.

More settlers came. Boston and other towns were founded, and New England steadily grew in population.

4. **The New England States** are six. They are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut (*kon-net'-e-kut*), and Rhode Island.

They are in the northeastern corner of the country. Can you point them out on the map of the United States?

For Recitation.

Why was this section called New England?

This section was called New England by Captain

John Smith, in honor of old England.

Who first settled New England?

The Pilgrims, who came over in the *Mayflower* in 1620, first settled New England.

What colony did they found?

The Pilgrims founded Plymouth Colony.

Name the New England States, with their capitals.

States.	Capitals.
Maine,	Augusta.
New Hampshire,	Concord.
Vermont,	Montpelier.
Massachusetts,	Boston.
Connecticut,	Hartford.
Rhode Island,	{ Providence, Newport.

LESSON XXIX.

1. Surface.—Most of New England is hilly. Parts of it are mountainous. The country is very unlike the level land of the prairies.

The mountains belong to the Appalaehian ranges. In Vermont and Massachusetts they are called the Green Mountains. In New Hampshire they are called the White Mountains.

The White Mountains are the highest in New England. They are famous for their beautiful scenery, and are often visited by travellers.

2. Climate.—The winters of New England are long and very cold.

Many of the rivers, lakes and ponds are frozen over, sometimes to the depth of two or three feet. Large quantities of ice are gathered. This is stored away until summer, when it is shipped to the warmer parts of our own country and to other countries.

Maine is famed for its ice crop.

3. Productions.—Among the *mineral* products of New England the granite of New Hampshire, the marble of Vermont, and the sandstone of Connecticut are widely known.

The New England *farms* are small, and produce a great variety of crops. The chief products are potatoes, hay, oats, corn and fruits. Wheat is raised, but not enough to supply the wants of New England itself.

Immense quantities of the potatoes grown are used for the manufacture of starch.

The horses, cattle and sheep that pasture upon the grassy hillsides of Vermont are famous. The butter and cheese made in this State are among the very best.

4. Maple Sugar.—An interesting thing



THE SUGAR-MAPLE.

done by some of the farmers is the making of maple sugar.

In the spring the sap or juice of trees begins to rise. The farmers bore holes in the trunks of the sugar-maple trees, put in little tubes of wood, and catch the sap in pails placed to receive it. The sap is poured into large iron kettles and boiled. A large part of the water is boiled away, and the sap becomes syrup. More boiling turns the syrup into sugar.

5. Lumbering.—There are great forests in Maine and New Hampshire, and many of the people are employed during the winter months in what is called *lumbering*.

The lumbermen go into the forests and live in huts or tents. They cut down the trees and haul the logs over the snow to the banks of the frozen streams. When spring comes and the ice melts, the logs are floated down the rivers to saw-mills, where they are cut into boards.

Thousands of logs descend the Penobscot River to the city of BANGOR, which is the greatest lumber market of New England.

For Recitation.

Name the principal mountains of New England.

The principal mountains of New England are the Green Mountains and the White Mountains.

What can you say of the climate of New England?

The summers of New England are short.

The winters are long and cold. The gathering of ice is an important industry.

What do the New England farmers chiefly raise?

The New England farmers chiefly raise potatoes, hay, oats, corn and fruits. The butter and cheese of Vermont are famous.

How are maple syrup and maple sugar made?

Maple syrup and maple sugar are made by boiling down the sap of the sugar-maple tree. It becomes first syrup, then sugar.

What States are famed for lumbering?

Maine and New Hampshire are famed for lumbering.

Name the great lumber market of New England.

Bangor, on the Penobscot, is the great lumber market of New England.

MAP STUDIES.

In what part of the United States is New England? How many New England States are there?

Which is the most northern? Which is the most southern? Which is the largest? The smallest? *Rhode Island is also the smallest State in the Union.*

Which of these States has no sea-coast? *For this reason Vermont is called an inland State.*

What mountains are in Vermont? In New Hampshire? Where is Mount Ka-tah'-din?

Which is the longest river of New England? Between what two States does the Connecticut run? Into what does it flow? *The Connecticut Valley has the best land in New England, and is famous for its tobacco crop.*

Which two of the rivers of Maine are the largest? For what is the Kennebec noted? — Ans. *The Kennebec is noted for its salmon.*

What river forms a part of the northern boundary of Maine? What river is the outlet of Lake Winnipiseogee (*win-ne-pe-sok'-ke*)?

For what is the Merrimac famed? — Ans. *The Merrimac is famed for the number of factory wheels it drives.*

Bound Maine. In giving the boundaries proceed in this manner: *Maine is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by Canada and the Atlantic, on the south by the Atlantic, on the west by New Hampshire and Canada.*

Bound New Hampshire. Vermont. Massachusetts. Rhode Island. Connecticut.

What cape on the coast of Massachusetts? What body of water lies south of Connecticut? What island south of this sound? What is a sound? Ans.—*A sound is a narrow and not very deep passage of water.*

Where is Massachusetts Bay? What capital city is upon it? What city near Boston is famed for its university? — Ans. *Cambridge, which contains Harvard University.* Where is Narragansett Bay? *Newport, a famous bathing place, is on Narragansett Bay.*

Where is Casco Bay? What commercial city is on Casco Bay? On what river is Augusta?

What city on the Penobscot is the great lumber market? On what river is Concord? Montpelier?

In what State do you live? If not in New England, in what direction is New England from you?

In what direction is Maine from Connecticut? Rhode Island from Vermont? Portland from Boston? Worcester from Boston? New York from Boston?

Suppose you were on a steamboat going up the Connecticut River, in what direction would you be going? In what direction do the Green Mountains extend?

Scale.—Which is larger, the scale of this map or that of the map of the United States? What does an inch represent on this map? What does an inch represent on the map of the United States? Use the scale and measure the distance from Boston to Portland.

Map Drawing.—Connecticut has simple boundary lines, and it may be well to let the class copy the map of this State upon their slates, and afterward try to draw it from memory.

Review.—By way of review four columns may be put on the blackboard; the first for the name of each State, the second for the largest river in each, the third for the capital, the fourth for the chief city. These should be called for from the class, and written in their appropriate columns.

LESSON XXX.

1. Manufacturing is the chief business of New England. Many of the rivers run swiftly down to the sea, and thus afford a great deal of water-power. This has led many people to become manufacturers.

They have built mills and factories along the banks of many of the streams. Cotton and woolen cloths are made, clothing, boots and shoes, machinery and hardware, watches, clocks and many other useful articles.

2. A Factory is usually a large building several stories high, with long rows of windows. Here cotton and wool are spun into thread, woven into cloth, and colored—all by machinery.

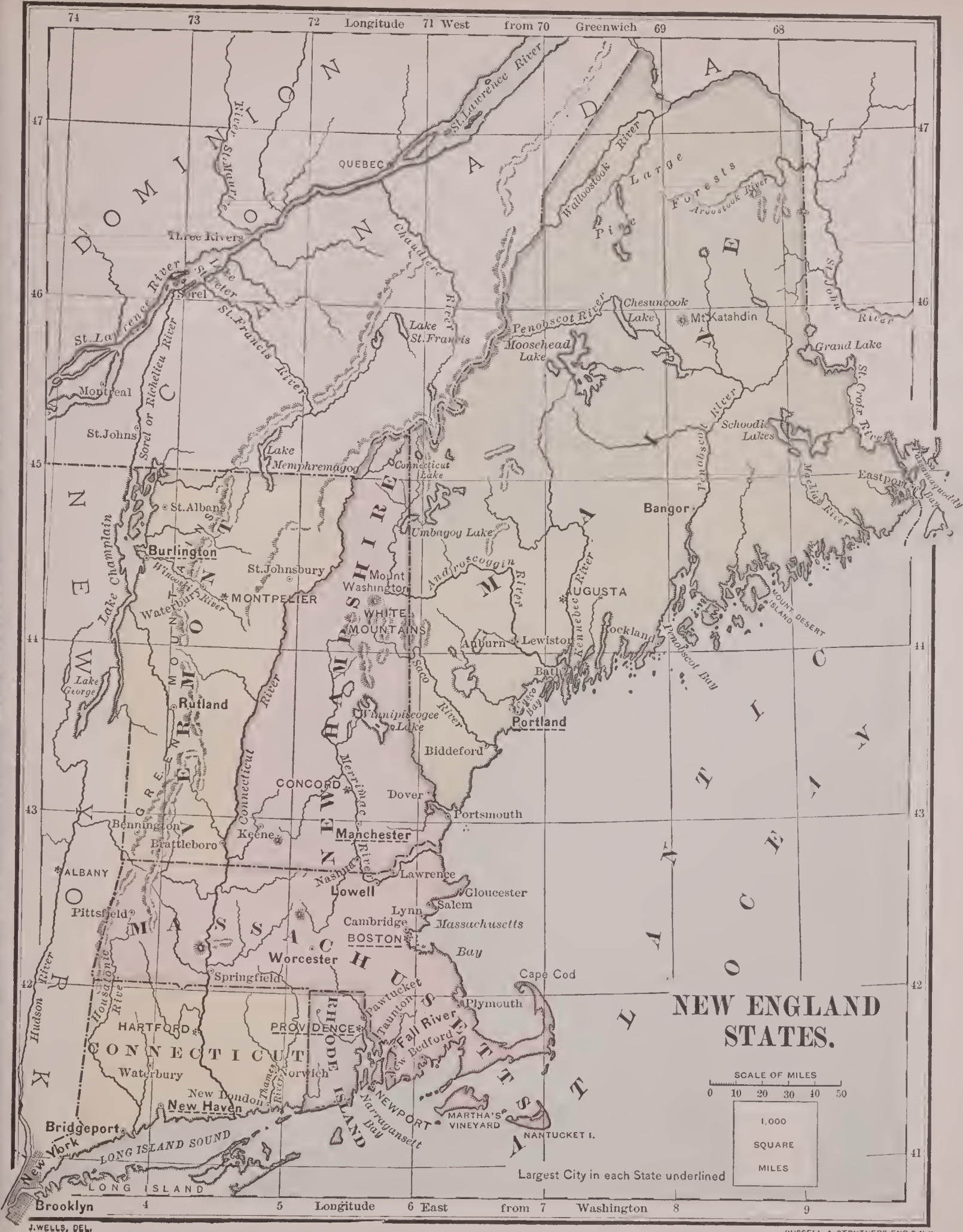
The weaving machines work almost like human beings. If a thread breaks, the machinery stops until somebody comes and mends the thread, before it will go on again.

Sometimes more than a thousand persons are employed in a single factory. If you can do so, go and see a factory.

[If any pupil has ever visited a factory, let him state what he saw.]

3. Manufacturing Cities.—Among the manufacturing cities are LOWELL and LAWRENCE, MANCHESTER and NASHUA. These are all famed for their cotton-mills. They are on a river called the Merrimac, which moves more machinery than any other river in the world.

FALL RIVER is celebrated for its printed cotton cloths. Other important manufacturing cities are WORCESTER (*woos'-ter*), SPRINGFIELD, LYNN,



TAUNTON, in Massachusetts; PROVIDENCE and PAWTUCKET, in Rhode Island; HARTFORD, NEW HAVEN, BRIDGEPORT, in Connecticut; BIDDEFORD and LEWISTON, in Maine.

4. Commerce.—The long and jagged sea-coast of New England affords many fine harbors. Wherever there is a good harbor, we find a town or city, and the people actively engaged in commerce.

Ships are busy carrying ice, lumber and numerous manufactured articles to various ports of the United States.

Railroads also connect New England with every part of the country.

Thus the cotton-weavers of Lowell and Fall River, and the shoemakers of Lynn, can readily send their goods to cities and towns all over the land.

5. Commercial Cities.—The leading commercial city is BOSTON. It is the largest city in New England. Nowhere are the public schools and libraries better, or the people more highly educated.

PORTLAND has one of the best harbors on the Atlantic coast. It is the largest city in Maine.

6. Fisheries.—Many of the people who live on the coast of New England are fishermen. They catch large quantities of cod and mackerel.

GLOUCESTER (*glos'-ter*) and NEW BEDFORD are the principal fishing-ports.

For Recitation.

What is the chief occupation of New England?

Manufacturing is the chief occupation of New England.

Name the principal articles manufactured.

Cotton and woollen goods, clothing, boots and shoes, machinery and hardware are the principal articles manufactured.

What are the leading manufacturing cities?

Fall River, Lowell and Worcester, Manches-

ter and Nashua, Providence, Hartford and New Haven, Biddeford and Lewiston are the leading manufacturing cities.

[Let the pupil tell in what State each of these cities is found.]

What are the chief occupations along the sea-coast?

Commerce and fishing are the chief occupations along the sea-coast.

Name the leading commercial cities.

Boston and Portland are the leading commercial cities.

What are the principal fishing-ports of New England?

Gloucester and New Bedford are the principal fishing-ports of New England.



Factories.

THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES.

LESSON XXXI.

1. Middle Atlantic States.—Leaving New England let us visit the Middle Atlantic States. All of them except two lie along the Atlantic coast, and are between the New England States on one side and the Southern States on the other. Hence they are called *Middle Atlantic*.

These States are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. New York and Pennsylvania are the most populous States of the Union.

2. Early Settlements.—The first permanent English colony in America was the one established at Jamestown, in Virginia, in 1607. Virginia is thus the oldest of the States, and is sometimes called the “Old Dominion.”

In 1609, Hendrick Hudson discovered the Hudson River. A few years after this settlers came from Holland, and founded Albany on the Hudson, and New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island. This last was the beginning of what is now the city of New York. In 1664, when England



took possession of these colonies, she changed the name of New Amsterdam to New York.

In 1681, about two hundred years ago, William Penn, an English Quaker, established a colony where Philadelphia now stands. The country was then covered with woods, and so it was called Penn-sylvania, or *Penn's Woods*.

In 1634, Maryland was settled by some English Roman Catholics, under the brother of Lord Baltimore, in honor of whom the city of Baltimore was named.

New Jersey and Delaware were settled by Swedes.

For Recitation.

Name the Middle Atlantic States, with their capitals.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
New York,	Albany.
New Jersey,	Trenton.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg.
Delaware,	Dover.
Maryland,	Annapolis.
Virginia,	Richmond.
West Virginia,	Wheeling.

Where was the first permanent settlement made?

The first permanent settlement was made at Jamestown, in Virginia, in 1607.

By whom was New York settled?

New York was settled by the Dutch, in 1614.

Who settled Pennsylvania?

Pennsylvania was settled by Quakers under William Penn.

By whom was Maryland settled?

Maryland was settled by English Roman Catholics.

What States did Swedish colonists settle?

The States of New Jersey and Delaware were settled by Swedish colonists.

LESSON XXXII.

1. Surface.—Along the ocean the land of these States is level. Some distance from the sea-shore it begins to rise, and we find ourselves among hills, then among mountains.

We rise higher and higher until we reach at last the tops of the Alleghanies and Blue Ridge. Here we are nearly a mile above the sea.

The Adirondacks, in New York, contain the highest peak in the Middle Atlantic States. These mountains and the Catskills are very much frequented for the beauty of their scenery.

2. Rivers.—Many rivers flow through these States, some into the Atlantic, others into the Ohio. The most important are the Hudson, the Delaware, the Potomac and the James.

Several of those that flow into the Atlantic have to pass through gaps in the mountains, called *water gaps*. The scenery about them is very beautiful. The most remarkable are those of the Hudson at West Point, the Delaware at Delaware Water Gap, and the Potomac at Harper's Ferry.

3. Climate.—In the northern portions of these States the climate is very much like that of New England. The snow is often very deep.

As we go further south the climate becomes milder, and in the southern part of Virginia snow is seldom seen.

4. Farm Products.—Farming is a more important industry than in New England.

The principal crops are hay, potatoes and oats, wheat, corn and buckwheat. These grow in all the States.

Maryland and Virginia are noted for tobacco.

New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware are famed for their peaches and strawberries.

Many farmers have large peach orchards, from which they send thousands of baskets of this fruit every season to New York and Philadelphia.

New Jersey is a great market garden.

As we pass through the State we see vegetables cultivated everywhere. These are grown for the markets of New York, Philadelphia and the neighboring cities.

The market gardens near Norfolk, Virginia, also supply the northern markets with early vegetables.

New York and Pennsylvania are specially noted for cattle and sheep, butter and cheese, hides and wool.

MAP STUDIES.

In what direction are the Middle Atlantic States from New England? Which two of the Middle Atlantic States border on the Great Lakes?

What States bound New York on the east? On the south? What two lakes and rivers on the northwest?

By what river are the two lakes connected? In what direction does it flow? What makes Niagara River famous?

What river forms the outlet of the Great Lakes? What is its direction?

What lake between New York and Vermont? What lake south of Lake Champlain (*sham-plain*)?

Both of these lakes are famed for their beautiful scenery. Many travellers visit them every year.

What mountains in New York? What important river rises in the Ad-i-ron'-daek Mountains?

In what direction does it flow? Measure its length by the scale of miles. What is the principal tributary of the Hudson?

What river and lake does the Erie Canal connect? How then can a boatload of wheat be brought from Lake Erie to New York City?

What cities are at the ends of the Erie Canal? Where is New York City? Point toward it.

Bound Pennsylvania. What mountains do you find in this State? What river separates Pennsylvania from New Jersey? Into what does it flow?

What river rises in New York and crosses Pennsyl-

vania? What two rivers form the Ohio? What two cities at their junction?

The Alleghany passes through the region from which we get petroleum or rock-oil.

What city on this river shows by its name that it is in the midst of the oil wells? What great city at the junction of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers?

What does its name mean? — Ans. *Brotherly Love. It was founded by Quakers.* What city on Lake Erie?

Bound New Jersey. What river between New Jersey and Pennsylvania? What cape forms the southern extremity of New Jersey? Where is Long Branch? (See small map.) *Cape May and Long Branch are popular watering-places.* What large city of New Jersey opposite New York City? Where is Newark?

Bound Delaware. On what river is Wilmington? As you pass down Delaware Bay to the ocean, what State is on your right hand?

What one on your left? Suppose you go westward or southward from Delaware, what State do you enter?

Bound Maryland. What mountains cross this State? What bay and river divide it into two parts?

What two cities on the bay? Which of them is the capital? Where is Cumberland? Frederick?

What river separates Maryland from Virginia? What District is situated on this river? What State is on three sides of the District of Columbia?

What noted city does this District contain? Point toward Washington.

Crossing the Potomac from Washington, what State do you enter? Bound Virginia. What mountain range separates Virginia from Kentucky?

What mountains are between Virginia and West Virginia? What range crosses the State?

What rivers break through the Blue Ridge? What city on the Appomattox? What large city on the James River? Suppose you sail in a steamer from Richmond to the Atlantic, what two seaports would you pass? What bay would you cross?

Between what capes would you sail? In what State are these capes? In what directions would you sail in going from Richmond to New York?

Cross the Alleghanies from Virginia: what State do you enter? What river forms the northwestern boundary of West Virginia? The southwestern? On what river is Wheeling? Where is Charleston? Parkersburg?

Review by placing on the blackboard a table for the Middle Atlantic States similar to the one suggested for the New England States, on page 38.

[illegible]

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For Recitation.

What mountain ranges cross the Middle Atlantic States ?

The Alleghany Mountains and the Blue Ridge cross the Middle Atlantic States.

What mountains are in New York ?

The Adirondack and Catskill mountains are in New York.

What are the most important rivers of this section ?

The most important rivers of this section are the Hudson, the Delaware, the Potomac and the James.

What are the principal farm products of the Middle Atlantic States ?

The principal farm products of the Middle Atlantic States are hay, potatoes and oats, wheat, buckwheat and corn.

For what crop is Virginia noted ?

Virginia is noted for tobacco.

For what products are New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland famed ?

New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland are famed for peaches and strawberries.

Which States are noted for grazing products ?

New York and Pennsylvania are noted for grazing products ; that is, cattle and sheep, butter and cheese.



At night these are like giant light-houses, with a flame many feet in length coming out of them.

They are smelting-furnaces. In them iron ore is melted. The iron is then run off into little channels made in sand.

Here it cools in bars about two feet long, and is what we call "pig-iron." The "pigs" are melted again, and the iron is at last rolled into rails for railroads, cut up into nails, or made into other useful things.

3. Petroleum, or rock-oil, from which kerosene is made, is obtained in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Here we see wells from which petroleum is pumped up instead of water. Sometimes when an oil well is first opened, the oil spouts up in a column twenty-five or thirty feet high.

More petroleum comes from Pennsylvania than from any other part of the world.

4. Manufactures.—Many of the cities of the Middle Atlantic States are largely engaged in manufacturing.



OIL WELLS.

In their foundries and machine shops, railroad engines and machinery of all kinds are made. Cotton, silk and woollen goods are also manufactured.

5. Manufacturing Cities.—New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore take the lead in manufacturing.

PITTSBURGH is celebrated for its iron and glass works. ROCHESTER, near the Falls of the Genesee,

LESSON XXXIII.

1. Minerals.—The mountainous parts of these States abound in coal and iron. Pennsylvania and West Virginia are great coal and iron States.

In some of the Pennsylvania coal-mines the passage-ways from which coal has been taken are miles in length.

From the salt wells of Syracuse, in New York, we get a great deal of the salt used on our tables.

2. Iron.—As we travel through the mountains of Pennsylvania, we often see great tall chimneys rising up among the tree-tops.

manufactures large quantities of flour. TROY is noted for the making of stoves and railroad cars.

NEWARK manufactures rubber and leather goods; JERSEY CITY, glassware and a great variety of other articles.

PATERSON is noted for its silk manufacture. WILMINGTON is famed for its manufacture of gunpowder, cars and iron steam-ships.



RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, the capital of Virginia, at the Falls of the James, has large iron-works, tobacco factories and flouring mills. Much of the flour made here is sent to South America.

WHEELING, on the Ohio, contains large iron and glass works.

For Recitation.

What are the chief mineral products of the Middle Atlantic States?

Coal, iron, petroleum and salt are the chief mineral products of the Middle Atlantic States.

From which of these States do we get most of our coal, iron and petroleum?

We get most of our coal, iron and petroleum from Pennsylvania.

What are the leading manufacturing cities of the Middle Atlantic States?

The leading manufacturing cities of the Middle Atlantic States are New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mention other important manufacturing cities in this section.

Other important manufacturing cities in this section are Pittsburgh, Rochester, Troy, Newark, Wilmington, Richmond and Wheeling.

[Let the pupil tell in what State each of these cities is found.]

LESSON XXXIV.

1. Commerce.—More commerce, both domestic and foreign, is carried on in the Middle Atlantic States than in any other portion of the country.

The railways and canals are constantly carrying wheat, cotton, petroleum and other produce into the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Here these things are placed in ships and steamers and sent to other parts of the world.

2. New York is the largest city in the "New World." It contains more than a million people. It has more manufactures and more commerce than any other city in the Union. In the harbor we may see ships from every part of the globe.

Lying in great piles on the wharves are boxes of tea and fire-crackers from Asia; coffee from South America; sugar and pineapples from the West Indies; raisins, currants and figs from the Mediterranean.

What has made New York such a great commercial city? First, it has a grand harbor, deep and wide. Second, it is at the mouth of the Hudson River, and this river and the Erie Canal connect it with the great farming region of the country. Third, numerous railways also bring into it immense quantities of wheat and other produce.

3. Philadelphia ranks next to New York in commerce and manufactures. It is upon the Delaware River, and has easy access to the ocean through the Delaware Bay.

4. Baltimore, on the Chesapeake Bay, is the largest city of Maryland. Its manufactures are important, and it carries on a large domestic and foreign commerce.

The oysters of the Chesapeake Bay are sent from Baltimore to distant parts of our own country, and even to Europe.

5. Other Cities.—BROOKLYN is noted for the business called the transshipment of grain.

Wheat is brought here in canal barges and railroad cars. It is then placed in storehouses. When it is to be sent abroad it is put into ships that can cross the ocean.

BUFFALO, on Lake Erie, is a very busy place. It has a large trade in wheat and cattle.

NORFOLK, in Virginia, has one of the best harbors in the United States. It is a shipping port for cotton, oysters and vegetables.

For Recitation.

In what do the Middle Atlantic States excel all other parts of the country ?

The Middle Atlantic States have more commerce than any other part of the country.

Why has New York become our greatest commercial city ?

New York has become our greatest commercial city because (1) it has a fine harbor ; (2) it has an easy water-route all the way into the great farming region of the country ; and (3) many railways enter it.

What is said of Philadelphia ?

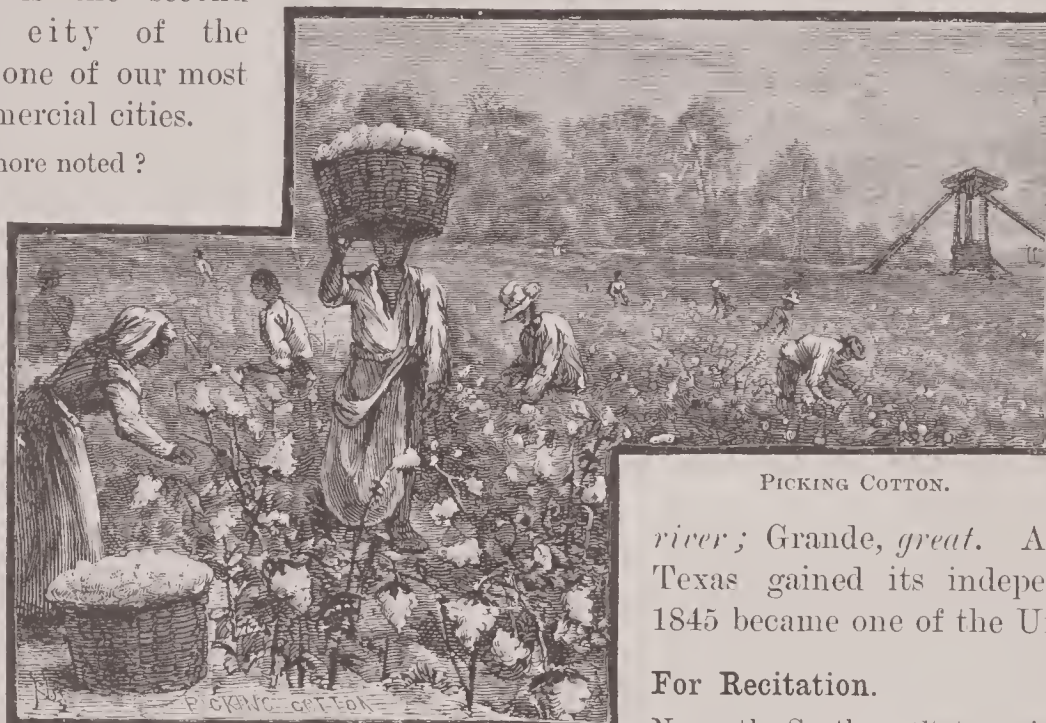
Philadelphia is the second manufacturing city of the country. It is one of our most important commercial cities.

For what is Baltimore noted ?

Baltimore is noted for manufactures and commerce.

Name other important commercial cities.

Other important commercial cities are Brooklyn, Buffalo and Norfolk.



PICKING COTTON.

French Huguenots, persecuted in France, fled to South Carolina, and founded Port Royal in 1670.

Georgia was colonized by English settlers, who founded Savannah in 1733.

Florida was settled by Spaniards, and purchased from Spain by the United States. Saint Augustine, in Florida, is the oldest town in the United States. It was founded in 1565.

Louisiana was so called from the French king, Louis XIV. With Arkansas and a large tract lying to the north and northwest, it was bought by the United States from France.

Texas was once a part of Mexico. We are reminded of this by the number of Spanish names in the State—San Antonio, Rio Grande, etc. San means *saint* ; Rio,

river ; Grande, *great*. After a hard fight Texas gained its independence, and in 1845 became one of the United States.

For Recitation.

Name the Southern States, with their capitals.

States.

North Carolina,
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Florida,
Alabama,
Mississippi,
Louisiana,
Texas,
Arkansas,
Tennessee,

Capitals.

Raleigh (*raw'-le*).
Columbia.
Atlanta.
Tallahassee.
Montgomery.
Columbus.
Baton Rouge (*bat'-on roozh*).
Austin.
Little Rock.
Nashville.

Who first settled North Carolina ?

North Carolina was first settled, but not permanently, by Sir Walter Raleigh.

Who settled South Carolina ?

French Huguenots settled South Carolina.

Who colonized Georgia ?

Georgia was colonized by English settlers.

THE SOUTHERN STATES

LESSON XXXV.

1. Southern States.—Leaving the Middle Atlantic States, and journeying south, we enter the Southern States.

This section consists of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas (*ar'-kan-saw*) and Texas, together with the Indian Territory.

Texas is the largest State in the Union. It is about six times the size of the State of New York.

2. Early Settlements.—The earliest settlement in North Carolina was that made in 1585, by Sir Walter Raleigh, in honor of whom the capital of the State was named.

Who settled Florida ?

Spaniards settled Florida.

Which of the Southern States was settled by the French ?

Louisiana was settled by the French.

To what country did Texas once belong ?

Texas was formerly a part of Mexico.

LESSON XXXVI.

1. Surface.—The land of the Southern States is mostly level. Along the coast it is low. In some parts of Louisiana it is even below the surface of the Mississippi. The country would be constantly flooded but for the great banks called *levees* built on both sides of the river.

The Cumberland Mountains, the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies extend into this section.

Mount Mitchell, in North Carolina, is the highest peak east of the Mississippi.

2. Swamps.—If we should travel along the shores of the Southern States, we should often find ourselves in the midst of swampy lands, where the vegetation is most luxuriant and beautiful.

The mosses hang in long festoons from the branches of the trees. The magnolia, the sweet-scented jessamine and other gay-colored flowers fill the air with fragrance.

3. Climate.—The Southern States have a warm climate. In those which lie south of Tennessee, the winters are scarcely colder than early autumn in the Middle Atlantic States. In Florida the orange tree blossoms all the year round. Florida means *flowery*.

4. Agriculture.—The chief employment of the people is agriculture. The land is divided up into large plantations ; and often a planter has to go several miles before reaching the house of a neighbor.

Corn, wheat, tobacco and many other crops are raised. But the Southern States are specially noted for their cotton, sugar and rice.

5. Cotton is the most valuable of all the pro-

ductions. It grows on a plant. The seeds are inclosed in pods called "bolls." Each seed is wrapped in the soft downy substance which we call cotton. As the seeds ripen, the bolls become dry and burst open, and the fields are white with snowy cotton.

The cotton is now picked. (See illustration on the opposite page.)

The seeds are separated from it by a machine called the cotton-gin, and it is then packed in great bales and sent to market.

The Southern States supply the factories of the world with most of the cotton they use. Texas produces more than any other State.

6. Rice is raised chiefly in South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana.

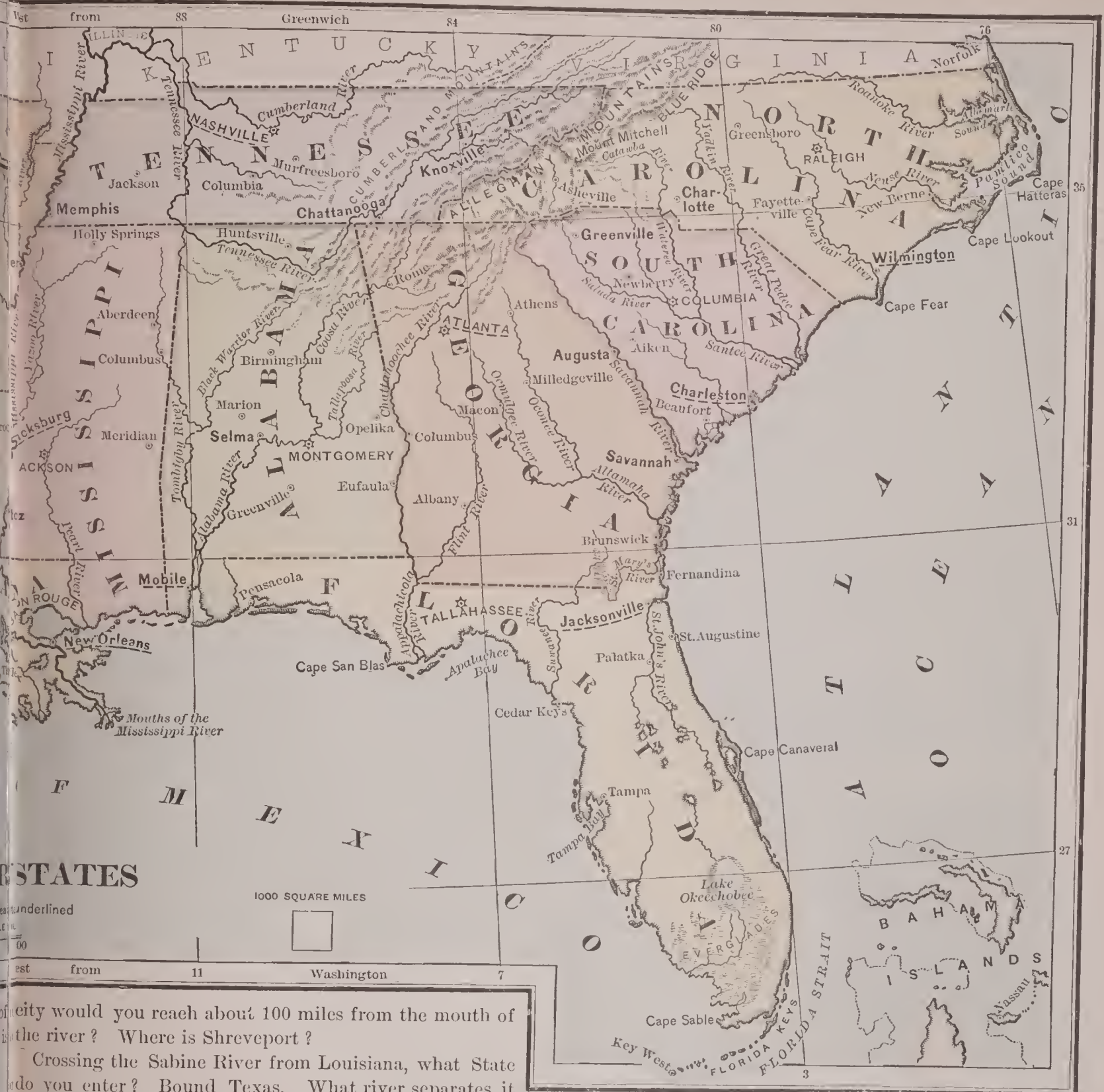
It grows in the lowlands. The rice grain is very hard, and when first sown it needs to lie under water. So the rice-grower floods his fields. Afterwards the water is drained off and the ground kept dry. Rice when growing looks something like wheat.

7. Sugar-Cane.—Travelling in some of the Gulf States, especially in Louisiana, we should see great fields covered with what we might suppose to be giant corn plants. These fields are sugar plantations ; the plant is the sugar-cane.

At the proper season it is cut down, carried to a mill, and crushed between iron rollers. The sweet juice is thus squeezed out. It is boiled a long time, until at last the solid sugar forms. Almost all the cane-sugar made in the United States comes from Louisiana.







city would you reach about 100 miles from the mouth of the river? Where is Shreveport?

Crossing the Sabine River from Louisiana, what State do you enter? Bound Texas. What river separates it from Mexico? What is the chief seaport?

Name the two longest rivers wholly within Texas. On which one is the capital?

What Territory north of Texas? What river separates it from Texas? What State east of the Indian Territory?

Bound Arkansas. What river forms its eastern boundary? What large river crosses the State?

By what river do the cotton-planters of Tennessee send their cotton to New Orleans? Bound Tennessee. What mountains in the eastern part of the State?

Name the two principal rivers of Tennessee. What large cotton-port in the southwest corner of the State?

Review.—Let the Southern States be reviewed in the same manner as the New England States, see page 38.

Map Drawing.—The State of Tennessee will be found an easy one to draw. Let the pupils copy it on their slates, and show the Cumberland Mountains and the Tennessee River. Let them write in the proper places the names of the nine different States that bound Tennessee.

For Recitation.

Describe the surface of the Southern States.

The Southern States are generally level.

There are mountains in the northern parts.

What kind of climate have the Southern States?

In the Southern States snow rarely falls, and in some parts flowers bloom all the year.

What is the chief occupation in the Southern States?

Agriculture is the chief occupation in the Southern States.

For what products are the Southern States specially noted?

The Southern States are specially noted for cotton, sugar and rice.

What is the most valuable crop of these States?

Cotton is the most valuable crop of these States.

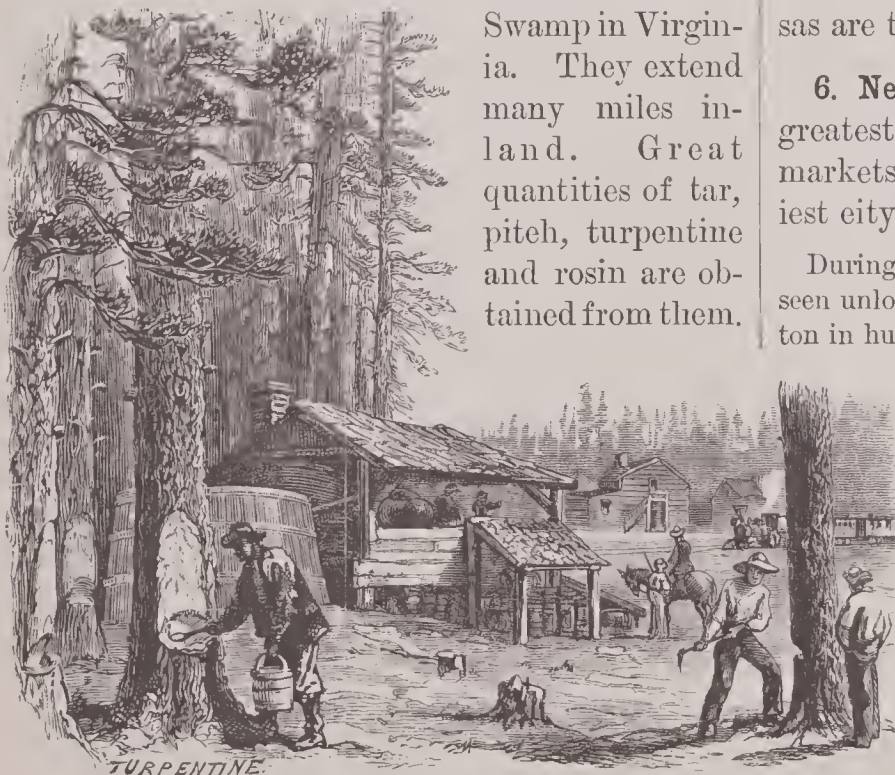
Where does the South send its cotton?

The South sends cotton to almost all the cotton-factories in the world.

[Ask questions on the culture of cotton, sugar and rice.]

LESSON XXXVII.

1. Pine Forests.—Immense pine forests are found all along the seaboard, from the Mississippi to the Dismal Swamp in Virginia. They extend many miles inland. Great quantities of tar, pitch, turpentine and rosin are obtained from them.



These are used in building ships, and are sent to all the ship-building countries of the world.

The largest supplies are gathered in North Carolina and Georgia. WILMINGTON, in North Carolina, is noted for its export of these products.

2. Stock-raising is an important occupation in Texas. On its grassy prairies immense herds of cattle and sheep find pasturage all the year; and the winters are so mild that they need no housing.

The cattle are sent to the markets of the Eastern States, and are even shipped to Europe. The great stock farms are called *ranches*.

3. Oranges.—Florida is too hot to grow apples, and so, instead of apple orchards, we see, in many parts of the State, groves of orange trees fragrant with snow-white blossoms, and loaded with golden fruit.

The raising of oranges and other fruits is one of the important industries of this State.

4. Manufactures are receiving more and more attention in the Southern States, especially in Georgia. Many cotton-factories have been established.

ATLANTA, COLUMBUS, AUGUSTA, HOUSTON and BIRMINGHAM are busy manufacturing places.

5. Minerals.—The gold of North Carolina and Georgia, the beautiful marble of Tennessee, the iron and coal of Alabama, and the zinc of Arkansas are the most important minerals of the South.

6. New Orleans, on the Mississippi, is the greatest cotton port, and one of the greatest sugar markets in the world. It is the largest and busiest city in the South.

During the cotton season hundreds of negroes may be seen unloading the steamboats and placing the bales of cotton in huge piles on the *levees*, ready to be sent to the cotton-factories of our own land or to foreign countries.

SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, MOBILE and GALVESTON, on the sea-coast, and MEMPHIS and VICKSBURG, on the Mississippi, are also largely engaged in shipping cotton.

For Recitation.

What is obtained from the pine forests of the South?

Turpentine, tar, pitch and rosin are obtained from the pine forests of the South.

What part of the South is famed for stock-raising ?

Texas is famed for its immense herds of cattle and sheep.

For what is Florida celebrated ?

Florida is celebrated for its oranges.

Which of the Southern States is noted for manufactures ?

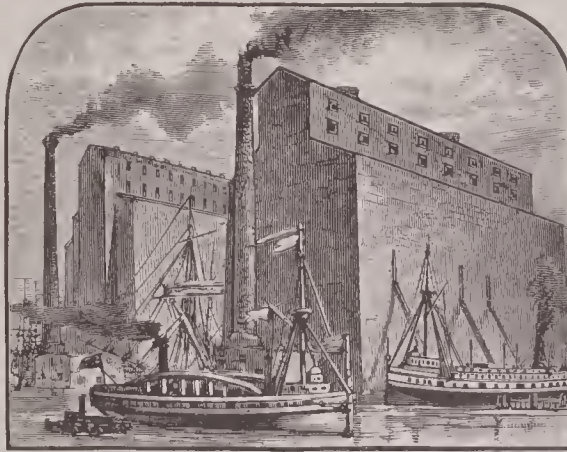
Georgia is the most noted of the Southern States for manufactures.

What does the South chiefly manufacture ?

The South chiefly manufactures cotton goods.

What are the great cotton ports ?

New Orleans is the greatest cotton port in the world. Other cotton ports are Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, Galveston, Memphis and Vicksburg.



GRAIN ELEVATORS.*

Often whole families packed in a wagon everything that they had, and travelled on and on through the pathless forests, and over the grass-covered prairies, sleeping in the wagon at night and continuing their journey the next morning, until they reached a spot which seemed a suitable one for their new home. Other settlers joined them, and more and more were added, until the little settlement grew into a town, and in a very few years some of the towns, like Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, became large and prosperous cities.

For Recitation.

Why are the Central States so called ?

The Central States are so called because they are in the centre of the country.



IN THE CORN COUNTRY.

THE CENTRAL STATES.

LESSON XXXVIII.

1. Central States.—To the north of the Southern States lie those which are called the Central States. If we look at the map of the United States, we shall see that they are in the very centre of the country.

Michigan is often called the "Lake State."

This section includes Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois (*il-li-noi'*), Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, with the Territory of Dakota.

2. Settlement.—About 100 years ago only one or two of the many hundred towns now in the Central States had been founded. The prairie was covered with long waving grass that no one cut, and beautiful flowers that no one gathered.

The prairies were the grazing fields of millions of buffaloes and wild deer, and were the hunting ground of the Indian.

As the Atlantic States became more thickly settled, people crossed the Alleghany Mountains in search of better and cheaper lands for farming.

Name the Central States, with their capitals.

States.	Capitals.
Ohio,	Columbus.
Kentucky,	Frankfort.
Indiana,	Indianapolis.
Illinois,	Springfield.
Michigan,	Lansing.
Wisconsin,	Madison.
Minnesota,	St. Paul.
Iowa,	Des Moines (<i>day-moin'</i>).
Missouri,	Jefferson City.
Kansas,	Topeka.
Nebraska,	Lincoln.
Dakota (Ter.),	Yankton.

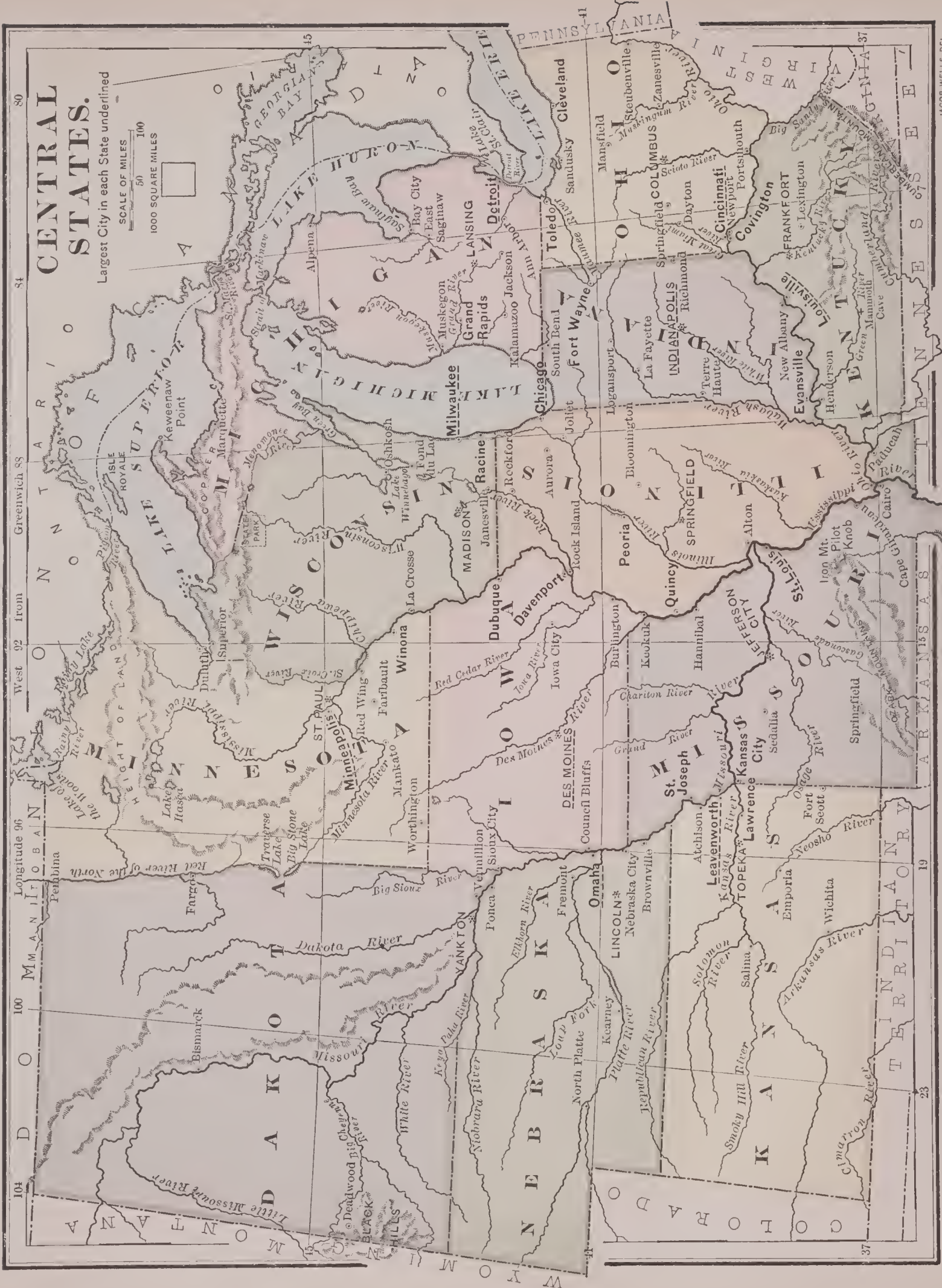
What was the condition of these States one hundred years ago ?

One hundred years ago this region was occupied by roving Indians. Only one or two of its towns had been founded.

What is the condition of these States to-day ?

These States are dotted all over with busy towns and cities.

* These elevators are high buildings into which grain is carried up by machinery out of boats and cars.



CENTRAL STATES.

Largest City in each State underlined

SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100
1000 SQUARE MILES

MAP STUDIES.

In what direction are the Central States from the Southern? From the Middle Atlantic?

If you do not live in the Central States, point toward them. Would you cross either the Alleghanies or the Rocky Mountains in going to them?

Which of the Great Lakes is wholly within the United States? Which four States border on Lake Michigan? Which three border on Lake Superior?

Which States are bordered by the Mississippi on the east? Which on the west?

What three States have the Ohio for their southern boundary? What States does the Missouri River separate?

What State lies south of the Ohio River? Bound Kentucky. What mountains form part of the eastern boundary?

On what river is the capital? What is the largest city? On what river? What State is separated from Kentucky by the Mississippi?

Bound Missouri. What great river crosses the State? What great city just below the mouth of the Missouri?

On what river is Jefferson City? At the junction of what two rivers is Kansas City?

What mountains in the southern part of the State? Where is Iron Mountain? Pilot Knob?

What State west of Missouri? Bound Kansas. On what river is the capital? Name the largest city. On what river is it?

What State north of Kansas? Bound Nebraska. What river forms its eastern boundary? What river crosses the State? What is the largest city?

Suppose you cross the Missouri eastward at

Omaha, what State will you be in? Bound Iowa. What river borders it on the west? What on the east?

On what river is Des Moines, the largest city? On what river is Dubuque (*du-bu-ke'*)?

Bound Illinois. What river forms the western boundary? What and where is the largest city? On what river is Peoria?

What State is partly separated from Illinois by the Wabash? Bound Indiana?

Where is Evansville? Fort Wayne? What State lies to the east of Indiana?

Bound Ohio. What is the largest city? On what river is it? Where is Cleveland? What State consists of two peninsulas?

Which four of the Great Lakes border on Michigan? Which two lakes are connected by the St. Mary's River?

Which two by the Strait of Mackinaw? Name the largest city. On what river is it?

What State lies between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi? Bound Wisconsin. What lake-port is the largest city in this State?

Bound Minnesota? What

great river rises in this State?

In what lake does it rise?

What river forms part of the

western boundary? In what

direction does it flow?

What is the largest city?

Near the junction of what rivers is it?

What Territory lies west-

ward of Minnesota? Bound

Dakota. What great river

crosses it? Where are the Black Hills?

What town among them?

Routes.—On what lakes would you sail in

going by water from Chicago to Cleveland? From Detroit to Duluth? How would you go on a steamboat from St. Paul to Cincinnati?

Map Drawing.—Let the pupil draw on his slate the outline of Kansas, insert the Kansas River, and locate the capital and Leavenworth. Write in their proper places the names of the States that bound Kansas.

Review may be conducted as directed on page 38.

LESSON XXXIX.

1. Surface.—The Central States are generally level. A large portion of them consists of treeless prairies, covered with a deep, rich soil. Describe a prairie.

The only mountains in these States are in Eastern Kentucky and Southern Missouri, and these are quite low.



MAMMOTH CAVE.

2. The Mammoth Cave in Kentucky is one of the most remarkable caverns in the world. It has been explored to the distance of ten miles without reaching its end.

Beautiful shapes of limestone, that glisten like diamonds when the torchlight of the visitor rests upon them, hang down from the roof. It is like a little fairy world.

In the cave are three rivers and a fresh-water lake, the home of fish that have no eyes.

3. Agricultural Products.—The prairie lands are the great agricultural region of the United States. Enormous crops of wheat, corn, oats and tobacco are raised.

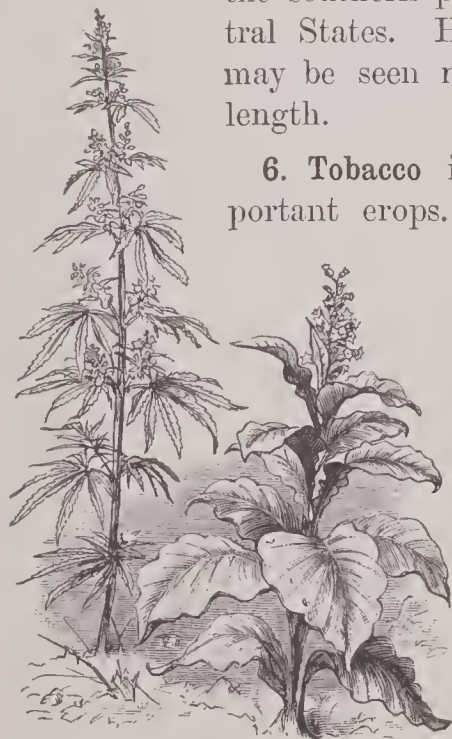
Hemp is grown very largely in Kentucky and Missouri. The fibres of this plant are made into rope.

Sorghum (*sor'-gum*) or Chinese sugar-cane, from which large quantities of molasses and some sugar are made, is becoming an important crop.

The grapes and wines of Ohio and Missouri are celebrated.

4. Wheat.—The northern part of this section is the greatest wheat-growing region in the world. It supplies almost the whole of the United States with wheat, and besides this, sends large quantities to the countries of Europe.

5. Corn is raised in even greater quantity than wheat. The region in which it is the great crop is sometimes called the *corn-belt*. It is the southern portion of the Central States. Here fields of corn may be seen miles and miles in length.



HEMP AND TOBACCO.

6. Tobacco is one of the important crops. Kentucky raises more than any other State in the Union.

When Sir Walter Raleigh came over to the New World, he saw the Indians smoking tobacco, and learned this habit from the savages. He introduced tobacco into England.

7. Stock-raising is an important industry. Cattle, sheep and hogs are raised in immense numbers.

The cattle of Kansas and Illinois are constantly sent by railway to the markets of the East.

Ohio clips the wool from hundreds of thousands of sheep.

8. Pork-packing.—Millions of hogs are killed in the Central States every year. They are cut up and salted. The hams, bacon and pork are packed in barrels to be sent to various parts of the country, or to be exported.

Lard and candles are made from the fat. The bristles are used in making brushes.

Chicago (*she-kaw'-go*) and Cincinnati (*sin-sin'-ah'-ti*) are noted for the business of pork-packing.

9. The Minerals of the Central States are very valuable. On the shores of Lake Superior are the richest copper mines in the world.

Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, in Missouri, are mountains of iron ore. Illinois, Iowa and Missouri abound in lead.

The largest coal-beds in the world are in Illinois and other States of this section. Michigan produces great quantities of salt.

For Recitation.

Describe the surface of the Central States.

The Central States are generally level. Few mountains are found.

What is the most important occupation of the Central States?

Agriculture is the most important occupation of the Central States.

What are the great crops of the Central States?

The great crops of the Central States are wheat, corn, oats, tobacco and hemp.

What animals are largely raised in the Central States?

Cattle, sheep and hogs are raised by millions in the Central States.

What are the chief mineral products?

Copper, iron, lead, coal and salt are the chief mineral products of the Central States.

LESSON XL.

1. The Manufactures of the Central States are important. Large saw-mills are busily employed in the great forests of Minnesota, Wisconsin and

Michigan. Those of Minneapolis, at the Falls of St. Anthony, are the largest.

The flour-mills grind immense quantities of wheat. St. Louis produces more flour than any other city in the country. Minneapolis also is famous for its flouring mills.

Other important manufactures are those of farming tools, machinery and furniture.

2. Commerce.—The commerce of the Central States consists chiefly in sending away the great products, especially wheat, corn and pork, and bringing in manufactured and imported articles.

THE MISSISSIPPI, or one of its great tributaries, can be used by every one of the Central States, except Michigan, to float produce to market.

RAILWAYS also connect all the important cities and towns, and enable the farmers and stock-raisers to send produce all over the country.

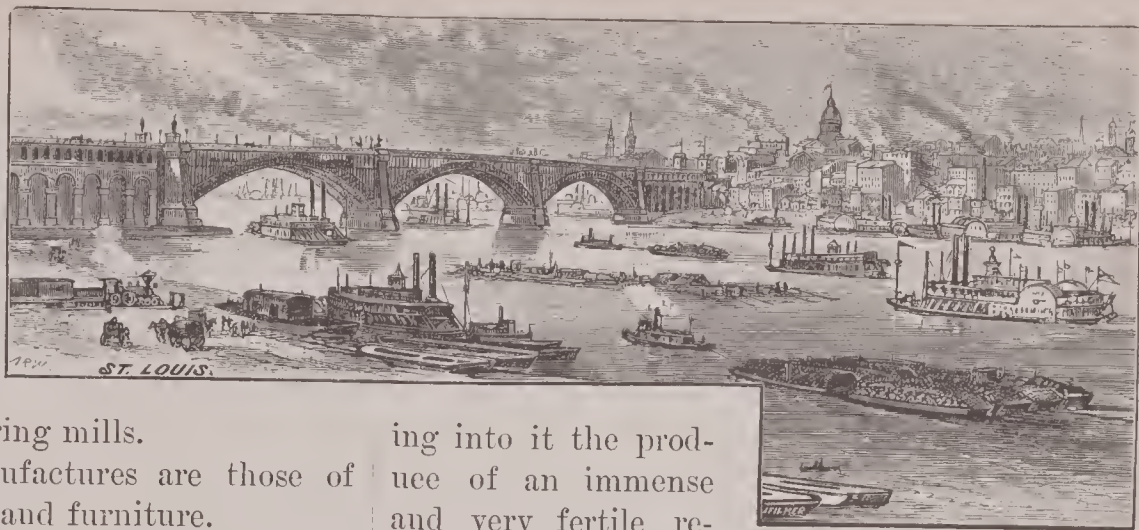
3. The Great Lakes have thousands of steamboats and other vessels plying upon them, and carrying cargoes from place to place. These lakes are all connected by rivers and canals. A vessel, therefore, loaded at Chicago may sail into the St. Lawrence, and so into the Atlantic, and thus go directly from the heart of the United States over to Europe.

We may wonder how these vessels manage to avoid the Falls of Niagara. A ship-canal has been constructed round the Falls from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.

4. Chicago is the largest city west of the Alleghanies. About fifty years ago it was only a small village. It now contains more than half a million people. It has an immense trade in grain, pork, lumber and cattle.

A great many railway trains and steamboats are constantly carrying goods to Chicago, or taking them away to other places.

5. St. Louis is the largest city on the Mississippi. It is connected with all the Central States by navigable rivers and by numerous railroads. Steamers and freight trains are constantly bring-



ing into it the produce of an immense and very fertile region; and it is constantly shipping this produce to other parts of the country. St. Louis is therefore what we call a great "centre of trade."

6. Cincinnati is the largest city on the Ohio, and one of the most beautiful cities in the Union. It is noted for its extensive trade, pork-packing and manufactures. A handsome suspension bridge crosses the Ohio at this point.

LOUISVILLE is a busy and beautiful city on the Ohio. It is the greatest tobacco market in the country.

7. Lake-Ports.—Other lake-ports besides Chicago are important.

CLEVELAND and DETROIT, in addition to commerce, are largely engaged in manufacturing.

MILWAUKEE, the largest city of Wisconsin, is a great grain market.

8. Other Cities are busily engaged in trade, and are rapidly growing in population, because they are in the midst of very fertile regions. The most important are INDIANAPOLIS, COLUMBUS, KANSAS CITY, ST. PAUL, DAVENPORT and OMAHA.

For Recitation.

What are the principal articles manufactured in the Central States?

The Central States manufacture chiefly flour, lumber, farming tools and machinery.

Describe the commerce of the Central States.

The commerce of the Central States consists largely in sending away grain and pork, and bringing in manufactured goods.

How are the products of these States sent to other parts of the country?

The products of these States are sent to other parts of the country by means of

- (1) The Mississippi and its tributaries;
- (2) The Great Lakes and the canals;
- (3) Numerous railways.

What is said of Chicago?

Chicago is the largest city west of the Alleghany Mountains. It has an immense trade in grain, lumber, cattle and pork.

What is said of St. Louis?

St. Louis is the largest city on the Mississippi. It is a great commercial and manufacturing centre.

What great cities are on the Ohio?

Cincinnati, noted for its manufactures and its pork trade, and Louisville, noted for its tobacco trade, are on the Ohio.

Name the great lake-ports.

Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Milwaukee are the great lake-ports.

Name other important cities.

Other important cities are Indianapolis, Columbus, Kansas City, Davenport, St. Paul and Omaha.

[Let the pupil tell in what State each of these cities is found.]

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN AND PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES.

LESSON XLI.

1. West of the Central States are the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States and Territories.

These are so called because the Rocky Mountains cross them from north to south, and because the Pacific Ocean borders them on the west.

They are Colorado (*col-o-rah'-do*), New Mexico, Wy-o'-ming, Monta'na (*mon-tah'-nah*), Arizo'-na, Utah, Idaho, Nevada (*ne-vah'-da*), California, Oregon and Washington.

2. **Early History.**—About thirty years ago Indians and Spaniards were the only inhabitants of this section of our country.

It is easy to tell where the Spaniards were. On the map we find the names San Francisco, Santa Fé (*fay*), and many others beginning with San or Santa, which is the Spanish for Saint. Sierra Nevada, too, is a Spanish name. Nevada means *snowy*, Sierra means *range*. Where these Spanish names are found, the settlers were Spaniards.

In California, the Spanish settlers were very prosperous. They were stock-raisers and fruit-growers. They had immense flocks of sheep, and the vineyards and orange-groves planted by them are still productive.

In 1848, gold was discovered in California, and people flocked there from all parts of the United States. Some time after this, silver was found in Nevada, and within a few years wonderful mines of gold, silver and lead have been discovered in various parts of the Rocky Mountains.

On this account thousands of people are settling in the States and Territories of this section.

3. **Indians.**—Most of the Indians still remaining in the United States are found in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific region. They hunt the buf-



CAÑON OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

falo and the deer, as their fathers did, and frequently fight the pioneer settlers.

The dried meat of the buffalo is called *pemmican*. This is the chief article of food among the red men.

4. Animals.—Many people from the Eastern States, and even from Europe, go every year to this part of our country to hunt. They kill grizzly and black bears, buffaloes, deer, antelopes and other animals. The buffaloes still roam in great herds.

For Recitation.

Name the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States and Territories, with their capitals.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Colorado,	Denver.
California,	Sacramento.
Nevada,	Carson City.
Oregon,	Salem.
<i>Territories.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
New Mexico,	Santa Fé.
Wyoming,	Cheyenne (<i>shi-en'</i>).
Montana,	Helena.
Arizona,	Prescott.
Utah,	Salt Lake City.
Idaho,	Boisé City (<i>boy-zay'</i>).
Washington,	Olympia.

Who were the first settlers in this section?

The first settlers in this section were Spaniards.

What has led to the rapid settlement of this part of the country?

The discovery of gold, silver and other metals has led thousands of people to go to this part of the country.

What population besides the white settlers is there in this section?

Most of the Indians in the United States are found in this section.

LESSON XLII.

1. Surface.—This section is the highest and most mountainous portion of our country. In it are found the Rocky Mountains, with many peaks nearly three miles high; the Great Plateau, the Sierra Nevada, and the Cascade Range.

Some of the towns among the mountains are more than two miles above the sea.

Turn to the map and trace the mountains, and tell where the Great Plateau lies.

2. The Great Salt Lake lies at the bottom of a deep basin or depression in the Great Plateau. Its water is so salt that one cannot sink in it. It floats a man as brine floats an egg. The length of the lake is seventy-five miles. Steamers sail upon it.

3. The National Park is in Wyoming. It is a piece of ground set apart by Congress to belong forever to the nation. Find it on the map.

It is famed for its geysers (*ghi'-sers*), cañons and water-falls. The geysers are springs which spout up hot water. The Great Geyser sends up a column 250 feet high.

The park contains also the cañons of the Yellowstone River. What are cañons? (See picture on the opposite page.)

4. The Scenery of this section is very grand. In California are the wonderful Yosemite (*yo-sem'-i-te*) Falls. The water makes three leaps. The first of these is nearly a third of a mile, and the whole distance through which the water descends is about half a mile.

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY, through which the river runs after leaping the falls, is one of the grandest scenes in the world. It is shut in by walls of rock nearly half a mile high.

The "BIG TREES," the largest in the world, are also in California. Some of them are more than 300 feet high, twice as high as a very tall church steeple, and more than 100 feet round.

Inside of one of these, if it were hollowed out, there would be room enough for a school of a hundred children.

For Recitation.

Which are the most mountainous parts of our country?

The Rocky Mountain and Pacific States and Territories are the most mountainous parts of our country.



THE BIG TREES.

Name the principal mountain ranges of this section.

The Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range are the principal mountain ranges of this section.

For what is the National Park noted?

The National Park is noted for its geysers; cañons and waterfalls.

What natural curiosities in California?

The Yosemite Falls, the Yosemite Valley and the "Big Trees" are the great natural curiosities of California.

...

MAP STUDIES.

What country borders this section on the north? On the south? What ocean west of it? What States and Territories on the east?

What States and Territory on the Pacific? What States and Territories are crossed by the Rocky Mountains?

Bound California. What river forms part of the eastern boundary? What two mountain ranges in this State? What point on the coast?

What cape? (Pronounced *men-do-see'-no.*) Name the largest city. Where is it?

On what river is the capital? Where is Oakland? Stockton? Los Angeles?

What State on the Pacific, north of California? Bound Oregon. What river forms part of its eastern boundary?

What river forms part of its northern boundary? *The Columbia River is famed for its fisheries.* On what river is the capital? Name the largest city. Where is it?

What Territory north of Oregon? What river crosses Washington and forms part of the southern boundary?

What sound penetrates Washington? What volcano in Washington?—Ans. *Mt. St. Helens. It has not thrown out lava since 1843.*

Where is the capital? What and where is the largest town? What island northwest of Washington? Of what is it a part?—Ans. *Dominion of Canada.*

What Territory lies east of Washington and Oregon? Bound Idaho. What State lies east of California?

Bound Nevada. Name the largest city. In what part of the State is it? For what is it famed?—Ans. *Virginia City is famed for its silver mines.* Name the two largest lakes. Name the largest river.

Bound Utah. Name the capital. Mention the largest lake. What mountains in Utah?

What Territory south of Utah? Bound Arizona. For what is the Colorado River noted?—Ans. *The Colorado is noted for its cañons. Some are more than a mile deep.*

What river crosses the southern part of Arizona?—Ans. *The Gila (hee'-la).* What is the largest town?

What Territory east of Arizona? Bound New Mexico. What river crosses New Mexico? Name the largest city. *Santa Fé is more than a mile above the level of the sea.*

What State north of New Mexico? Bound Colorado. What four great rivers rise in Colorado?

Where is Pike's Peak? *Pike's Peak is nearly three miles high, and is crowned with perpetual snow. A government weather station is on the top. The view is one of the grandest in the country.*

Where is Leadville? *Leadville is noted for its mines of lead and silver. It is more than two miles above the sea, and is the most elevated town in the United States.*

What Territory north of Colorado? Bound Wyoming. In what part of Wyoming is Cheyenne? What great park in Wyoming?

Bound Montana. What mountains form part of the western boundary?

What two large rivers run eastward through Montana? Where is Virginia City?

Find Fort Benton. *From it you can travel on a steamboat down the Missouri and Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. Nowhere else in the world could you make so long a river voyage.*

LESSON XLIII.

1. Climate.—The Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range divide this section into two portions which have very different climates. To the eastward very little rain falls, and the climate is very dry.

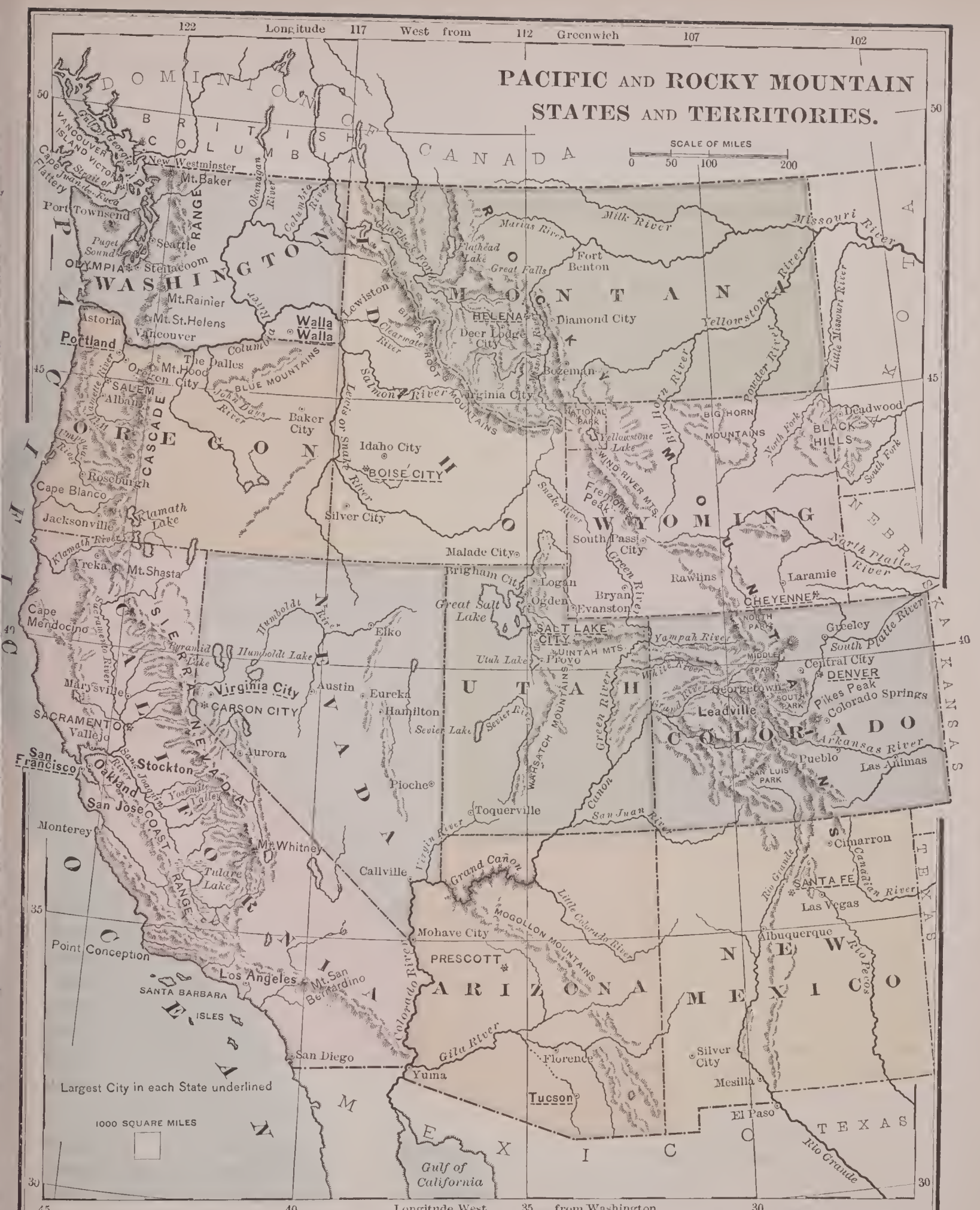
To the westward there is more moisture. Along the Pacific coast there is a *wet* season and a *dry* season. For six months (from November to May) there is abundance of rain; for six months again (from May to November) there is hardly any.

2. Irrigation.—In many parts of this section no crops can be raised unless the fields are watered. The farmers, therefore, dig ditches to conduct water from the rivers to their farms, so that they

122 Longitude 117 West from 112 Greenwich 107 102

PACIFIC AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 200



1000 SQUARE MILES

Largest City in each State underlined

Longitude West 45 40 35 from Washington 30

can flood the fields. Some of these ditches are miles in length. Watering land in this way is called *irrigation*.

3. Products.—The country bordering the Pacific is a rich agricultural region. The crops are magnificent. The finest wheat, barley and oats are raised.

In California fruits and vegetables grow to a wonderful size. Oranges, lemons, grapes and pears are produced in the greatest abundance. This State is famed for its wines.

4. Stock-raising is a leading occupation in many parts of this section.

Colorado and Wyoming are particularly noted for their cattle. California is a great sheep-raising region. Its wool and blankets are famous.

5. Mining is another leading industry. The mines are chiefly among the mountains. The "precious metals" (gold and silver) and quicksilver are obtained in great abundance. Indeed, this is one of the most remarkable mining regions in the world.

QUICKSILVER is a curious metal which runs like water. It is what we see in the bulb of a thermometer. There are only a few places where it is found. The mine of New Almaden, in California, is one of the richest known.

6. Lumbering and salmon-fishing are valuable industries, especially in Oregon and Washington.

Immense quantities of timber and canned salmon are shipped to all parts of the world.

7. The Commerce is important. Machinery and other supplies for miners, and articles for home use are brought from the manufacturing States; and gold and silver, wool and fish are sent away to other parts of the country.

San Francisco imports silks, tea and other articles; while wheat, lumber and the precious metals are exported in large quantities.

8. Cities.—SAN FRANCISCO is the largest city on the Pacific coast. It carries on nearly all the foreign commerce of this section. We enter its harbor by a passage, remarkable for its beauty, and called the "Golden Gate."

SACRAMENTO, the capital, is noted for its magnificent capitol.

PORTLAND is the largest city in Oregon, and the chief shipping port for the wheat and lumber of this State.

DENVER is the great business city of the mining region of Colorado.

For Recitation.

What can you say of the climate of this section?

East of the Sierra Nevada Range there is hardly any rain in this section; west of it there is more moisture. The Pacific shore has a wet season and a dry season.

What are the chief agricultural products of this section?

Wheat, grapes and other fruits are the chief agricultural products of this section.

What parts of this section are noted for stock-raising?

California is noted for sheep-raising; Colorado and Wyoming for cattle-raising.

What are the great mineral products of this region?

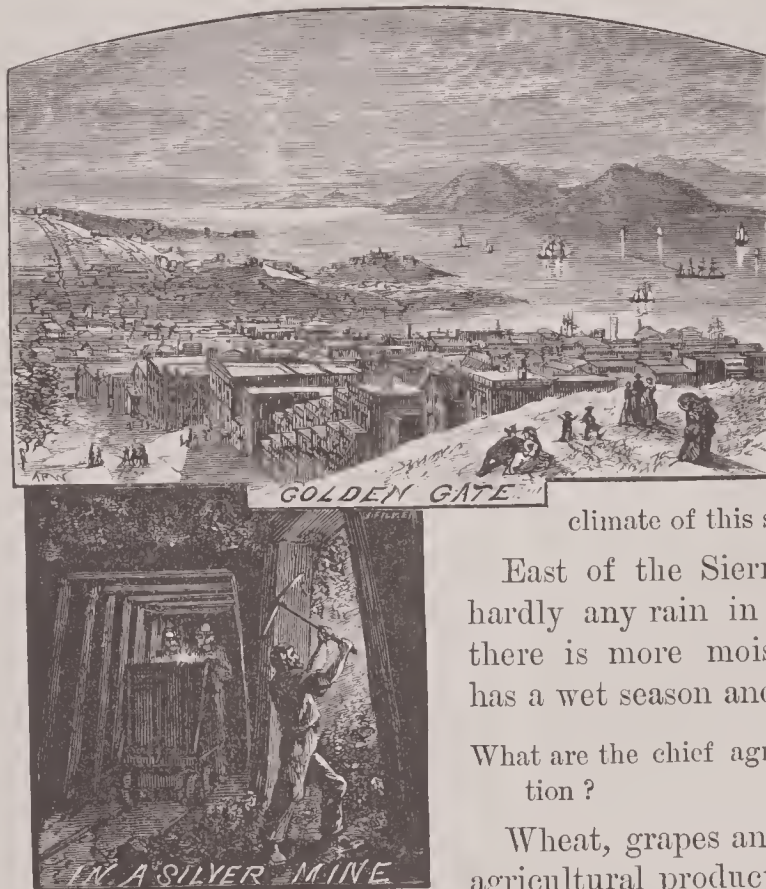
The great mineral products of this region are gold, silver, quicksilver and lead.

In what part of this section are lumbering and salmon-fishing important?

In Oregon and Washington lumbering and salmon-fishing are important.

What are the chief articles exported from this section?

Wheat, lumber and the precious metals are the chief articles exported from this section.



REVIEW OF THE UNITED STATES.

In what continent is the United States? In which hemisphere? What country lies north of it? What country south? Why called the United States? How long is this country from east to west?

Groups of States.—*Where is each? Of what States is each composed? What is the capital of each State?*

- (1) NEW ENGLAND. (2) MIDDLE ATLANTIC. (3) SOUTHERN. (4) CENTRAL. (5) ROCKY MOUNTAIN AND PACIFIC.

Islands.—*Near what part of the coast?*

LONG ISLAND. NANTUCKET. FLORIDA KEYS.

If you were on any one of these islands, upon what water would you look?

Capes.—*On what part of the coast?*

COD. HATTERAS. HENRY. LOOKOUT. FEAR. SABLE. MENDOCINO. MONTAUK POINT.

Mountains.—*Where are they, and in what direction do they extend?*

APPALACHIAN: { Alleghany, White,
Blue Ridge, Green,
Cumberland, Adirondaeks.

ROCKY: { Bitter Root, Pike's Peak,
Wind River, Fremont's Peak.

SIERRA NEVADA. CASCADE. COAST RANGE.
Mount Whitney, Mount Hood.

What grows upon the sides of the Appalachian Mountains? What minerals are found among these mountains?

Bays, Sounds and Gulf.—*Where is it? Is it of commercial importance? Why?*

PENOBSCOT. MASSACHUSETTS. NARRAGANSETT. DELAWARE. CHESAPEAKE. LONG ISLAND SOUND. ALBEMARLE. PAMLICO. PUGET. GULF OF MEXICO.

Rivers.—*Where does it rise? In what direction and into what does it flow? Through (or between) what States does it flow? Can you name a city upon its banks? What is produced in the country through which it flows?*

MISSISSIPPI: { Missouri, Tennessee,
Ohio, Arkansas.
Red,

PLATTE. YELLOWSTONE. HUDSON. JAMES. SAVANNAH. BRAZOS. COLORADO. KANSAS. COLUMBIA. YUKON. MERRIMAC. PENOBSCOT. CONNECTICUT.

Cities.—*Where is it? On what water? For what noted?*

SEAPORTS: { New York, Baltimore,* Savannah,*
Philadelphia,* New Orleans,* Portland,
Brooklyn, San Francisco, Norfolk,
Boston, Charleston, Galveston.

* These are practically seaports.

LAKE-PORTS: { Chicago, Milwaukee,
Buffalo, Detroit,
Cleveland.
INLAND: { St. Louis, Pittsburgh,
Cincinnati, Louisville,
Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW.

Of how many States did our country first consist? Where were they? How many States are there now? Name the groups. What different kinds of people would you find in different parts of our country?

What is the capital of our country? What is the title of the highest officer in the United States? Of the highest officer in a State? Of the highest officer of a city?

In what direction must we travel from New York to enter Canada? What State would you enter if you travelled directly south from your home? What city near the mouth of the Missouri River?

Suppose you should take a trip up the Mississippi from New Orleans to St. Paul, what principal crops would you see by the way?

Where do you find the highest mountains in our country? If you should make a journey from Boston to San Francisco, would you see more level land on the way or more mountains? Would you notice very great changes of climate?

How many and what seasons are there in the year in your State? In what State is the year divided into a rainy and a dry season?

Where would you find the largest river in our country? The largest fresh-water lakes? A salt lake? Where would you find the highest water-fall? Where the grandest?

In what State or States would you see sugar-cane growing? Cotton? Rice? Oranges? Where would you see the largest wheat and corn fields? The largest tobacco fields?

Where and at what time of the year would you find the farmers making maple sugar? What State produces the most coal and iron? What State produces nearly all our petroleum? For what is petroleum used?

What part of our country yields the most gold and silver? Where are the richest copper-mines? In what States are the people most largely occupied in manufactures? In commerce? Fishing? Stock-raising? Lumbering?

What articles sold in a grocery store are produced in the United States? Which of them might be raised by New England farmers? By southern? By western?

Do you know of any natural curiosities in your own State? If so, where are they? What is remarkable about them? From what States are precious metals obtained? Which do you think the more important, the mineral or the vegetable productions of our country? Why?

In what part of the United States do the Indians now live? If a boy should lose his boat upon the Alleghany River, on what waters might it float to the Atlantic Ocean?

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

LESSON XLIV.

1. Crossing the northern boundary of the United States, let us make a visit to the cold countries of North America.

2. **The Dominion of Canada** is our nearest neighbor on the north. It is almost as large as the United States. It extends from the Great Lakes to the Arctic Ocean, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Canada is not only near us, but quite like us. Just as the United States is made up of States, so Canada is made up of what are called Provinces and Territories.

The Provinces are Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia.

The Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, taken together, are sometimes called British America.

3. **How Governed.**—Laws are made for all the Provinces by the Canadian Parliament, which is like our Congress. It meets at OTTAWA, the capital of Canada.

The chief officer of the Government is not a President elected by the people, but a Governor sent out by the sovereign of England.

The people of Canada do not choose their own Governor, because Canada belongs to England.

4. **Early Settlers.**—Canada was first settled by the French. More than one hundred years ago England and France fought with one another for the possession of the country. England was victorious.

The descendants of the old French settlers still speak the language of their forefathers. Many of them, too, wear queer-looking dresses and wooden shoes, like those still worn in some parts of France.*

5. **Surface.**—Along the Pacific coast Canada is mountainous. The Rocky Mountains extend through it from north to south.

* NOTE.—In Longfellow's poem "Evangeline," many interesting allusions to the old French settlers and their customs will be found.

Most of Canada, however, is level. South of the Sas-katch'-a-wan River are prairies like our own.

These prairies and the valley of the St. Lawrence are the most fertile parts of Canada. They yield abundant crops of wheat and oats.

6. **Climate.**—The summers are short and warm. The winters are very long and very cold. Snow several feet deep lies on the ground for months together, and sleigh-bells are heard for half the year.

As we approach the Arctic region the summers grow shorter and shorter until the year is nearly all winter. If we should travel northward from Lake Winnipeg, we should pass at first through immense forests. Then we should notice that the trees were more and more stunted, until at length even the fir-tree, which is a lover of cold and snow, would disappear.

We should be in the midst of a treeless waste, where the ground is seldom free from ice and snow.

Of course we should see no houses on our dreary journey. Who would like to live in such a region?

7. **Minerals.**—British Columbia, like California, produces gold. Ontario has rich mines of copper and iron. Nova Scotia has large and valuable coal-mines.

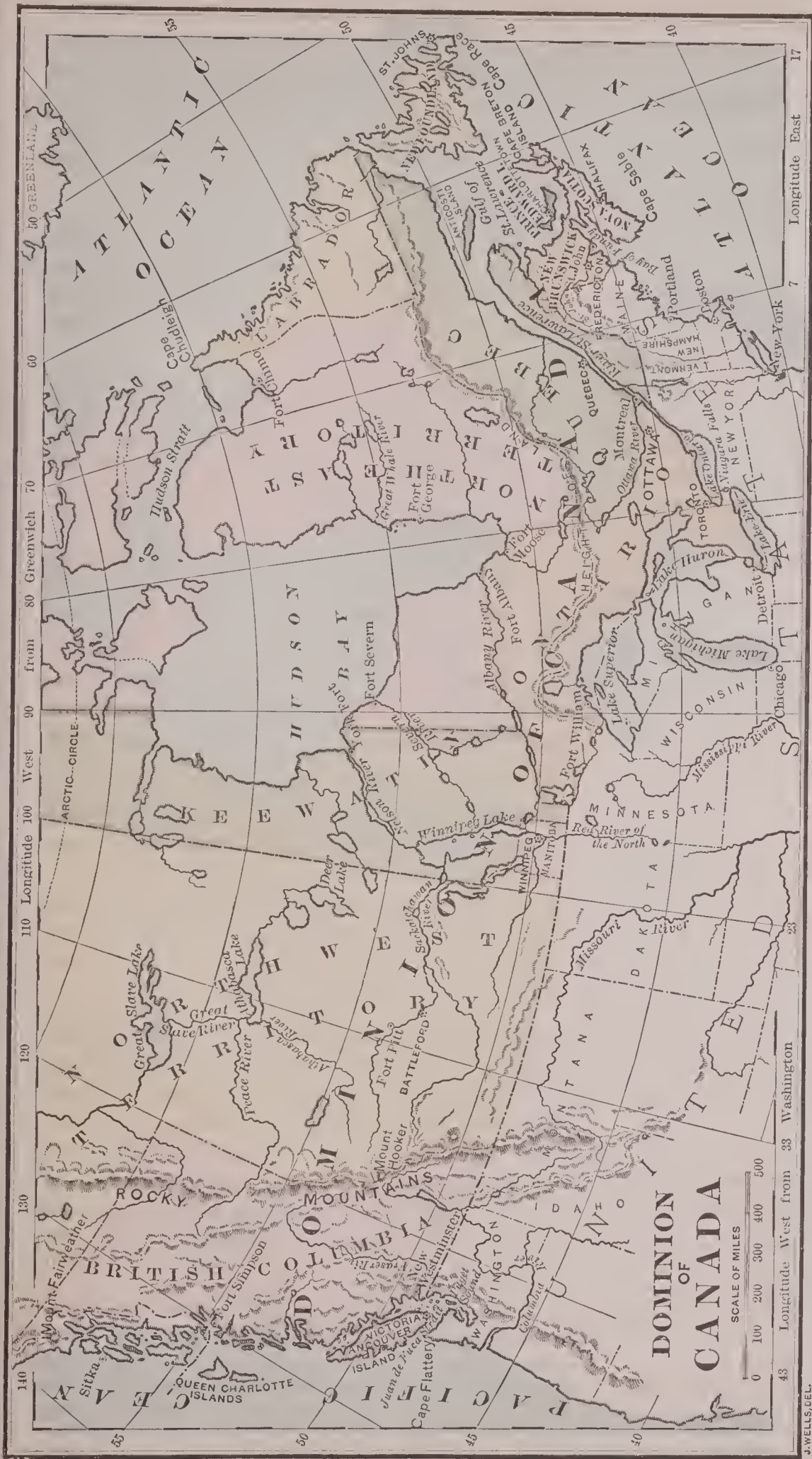
8. **Lumbering.**—The forests of Canada are its greatest source of wealth, and lumbering is one of the most important occupations.

Great rafts are floated down the St. Lawrence, as upon our own Mississippi. They are brought to Quebec, where they may be seen along the river bank for a distance of six miles.

9. **Fur-bearing Animals.**—Foxes, wolves, sables, minks, martens and other fur-bearing animals are found in abundance in the forests. Indeed this is one of the great fur-gathering regions of the world.

Hundreds of men, chiefly Indians, are employed in trapping the animals. They travel miles and miles through the forests in dog-sledges, or sail up and down rivers and lakes in canoes of birch bark, to visit their traps, and skin the animals caught. (See picture on page 64.)

The skins are sold to the Hudson Bay Company. This company has more than one hundred trading posts, called "forts," where the trappers bring the skins, and sell them to the traders. Find York Fort on the map. This fort receives all the skins collected at the other forts, and every year, in the month of August, when the ice in Hudson



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MAP STUDIES.

- What ocean on the east of Canada? What ocean on the west? What lakes on the southern border?
- What great bay in the interior? By what strait is this bay connected with the ocean?
- Which of the Provinces of Canada borders on the Great Lakes? On what river is Ottawa? On what lake is Toronto?
- What Province east of Ontario lies along the

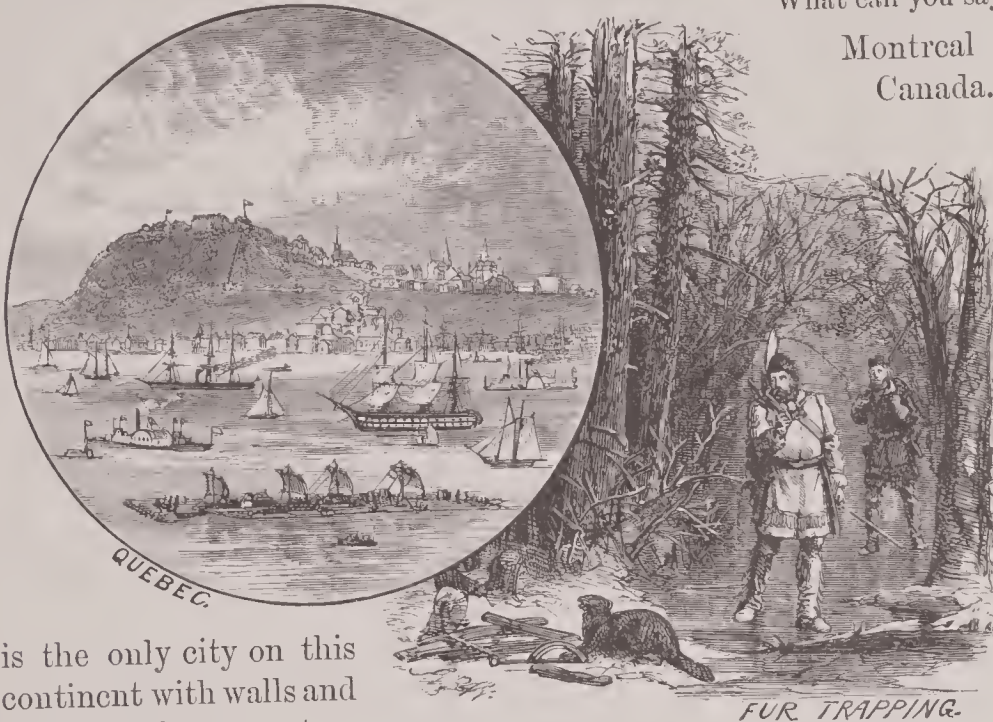
- St. Lawrence? Name its two largest cities. On what river are they? Which is the capital?
- What Province east of Maine? Name the capital. In what direction from New Brunswick is Nova Scotia? What bay separates these provinces? *This bay is famed for its high tides.* What is the capital of Nova Scotia?
- What island lies northeast of Nova Scotia? *This island belongs to Nova Scotia.* In what gulf is Prince Edward Island? Name the capital. What Province south of Lake Winnipeg?

- Name the capital. What Province on the Pacific coast?
- What large island southwest of British Columbia, and *this island belongs to British Columbia, and contains its capital.* Name the capital.
- What Territories make up the rest of Canada?—Ans. Northwest Territory, Northeast Territory and Keewatin (*see note in*). *These are the great fur-hunting regions.*
- What large island east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence? Name the capital. Where is Labrador?

Bay is melted, ships come from England to bring provisions for the traders, and to take away the skins.

10. Cities.—MONTREAL is the chief commercial city of Canada. Its great export is wheat.

QUEBEC is like a quaint old European town. It



is the only city on this continent with walls and gates. It has an extensive commerce, and is one of the great timber markets of North America.

The great battle which gave Canada to England was fought in 1759 before the walls of Quebec. General Wolfe commanded the English troops; the Marquis of Montcalm the French. Both commanders lost their lives. A single monument has been erected to their memory.

TORONTO has important manufactures, and is noted for its schools. HALIFAX, the capital of Nova Scotia, and ST. JOHN, in New Brunswick, have fine harbors. Their chief exports are lumber, fish and potatoes.

For Recitation.

What Provinces does the Dominion of Canada contain?

The Dominion of Canada contains the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia.

Who first settled Canada?

The French first settled Canada.

What kind of climate has Canada?

The winters of Canada are very long and very cold; the summers are short and hot.

What are the leading productions of Canada?

Wheat, oats, lumber, furs and coal are the leading productions of Canada.

What is the capital of Canada?

Ottawa is the capital of Canada.

What can you say of Montreal?

Montreal is the chief commercial city of Canada.

What of Quebec?

Quebec is one of the greatest timber markets of North America. It is the only walled city on the continent.

Name other important cities of Canada.

Other important cities of Canada are Toronto, Halifax and St. John.

LESSON XLV.

1. Newfoundland.—Five years after Columbus discovered the New World, the English sent John Cabot on a voyage of discovery, to try and find a short passage to Eastern Asia. He sailed westward and discovered what he called a "*new-found-land*," a name which the island still retains.

Newfoundland has a very cold climate.

Off the coast the densest fogs prevail. They are often so thick that the sailors cannot see from one end of their vessel to the other. Here, too, are seen those grand and beautiful, but chilly visitors, the gigantic icebergs, that float down from the shores of Greenland.

THE FISHERIES of Newfoundland are the greatest in the world.

In the spring and summer codfish come here in immense numbers, and thousands of fishermen come to catch them.

The Newfoundland dog, so celebrated for saving people from drowning, is a native of this island.

LABRADOR belongs to Newfoundland. Very few people live there; the climate is too severe. The coast is visited by fishermen and seal-hunters.

2. **Greenland** is a vast ice-covered island. The first discoverer called it "White Shirt," which is a far better name than Greenland, for there is scarcely anything green upon it.

Snow falls every month in the year except July.

The few inhabitants are occupied in hunting seals, catching whales and gathering eider-down.



KILLING FUR-BEARING SEALS.

The whale is furnished with a coat of fat several inches thick, which keeps him warm as he swims through the icy waters. This fat, or blubber, is melted down into oil. From the roof of the whale's mouth we get what is called whalebone, though it is not really bone. It is the whale's trap with which he catches thousands of little animals on which he feeds.

Eider-down is one of the most valuable products that we get from these icy regions. It is taken from the nest of the eider-duck. The mother-bird plucks the down or soft feathers from her breast, and lines her nest with them to keep the ducklings warm. During the season the down is gathered every few days, and the poor duck plucks a fresh supply from her breast.

Upernavik is nearer the north pole than any other town in the world. Find it on map, p. 29.

3. **Iceland** is an island not far from Greenland. Both of them belong to Denmark, and are called **DANISH AMERICA**.

Iceland is famed for its volcanoes and geysers, or boiling springs. The Great Geyser sends up a stream of water 100 feet high. Mount Hec'-la is the most noted volcano.

The climate is far milder than that of Greenland. The people fish, raise sheep, and gather eider-down and Iceland moss. They export wool, salted fish, Iceland moss and eider-down.

4. **Alaska** belongs to the United States, and is the coldest part of our country. Its seal-fisheries are the most valuable in the world. Most of the

seal-skin sacques that are worn by ladies come from Alaska.

The Yukon River crosses this Territory. It is navigable for more than 1,500 miles. Sitka is the largest settlement.

5. **Esquimaux**.—In Alaska and Greenland, and all along the Arctic shores, are the curious little people called Esquimaux (*es'-ke-mo*).

They live in huts which are partly underground, and are built of stone and earth. Sometimes they make them of blocks of snow, with sheets of ice for windows. They burn the oil of the seal or whale to give heat and light in their cheerless huts.

The Esquimaux do nothing but hunt and fish. They travel in sledges drawn by four or eight dogs. The runners of the sledges are made of drift-wood, or of the bones of the whale. Their canoes are waterproof, and the paddler may be overturned in the water without getting wet. In catching whales they use a line with a harpoon at one end and an inflated seal-skin at the other. Pulling this skin through the water tires out the wounded whale. When the whale is dead, the skin floats on the water, and shows the Esquimaux where he is.

An Esquimaux clothes himself in the skins of seals, bears or other animals, and lives on their flesh, which he sometimes eats raw. Two Esquimaux will eat a whole seal for their dinner.

For Recitation.

For what is Newfoundland famed?

Newfoundland is famed for its cod-fisheries.

They are the greatest in the world.

What can you tell me about Greenland?

Greenland is never green. It is covered with ice and snow. The people catch seals and whales, and gather eider-down.

What have you learned of Iceland?

Iceland is noted for its geysers and volcanoes. It is warmer than Greenland. Sheep are raised and wool is exported.

For what is Alaska famed?

Alaska is famed for its seal-fisheries. They are the most valuable in the world.

What can you say about the Esquimaux?

The Esquimaux are found in Greenland and Alaska, and in the very cold parts of Canada. They live in snow huts, dress all over in furs, and eat the raw flesh of seals, bears and other animals.

MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

LESSON XLVI.

1. **Mexico.**—Leaving the snow huts of the Esquimaux, and casting off all our furs, we visit now the warm countries of our continent.

First of all let us glance at our nearest neighbor on the south, Mexico. Here it is seldom cold enough for ice to be formed, except high up among the mountains.

2. **Surface and Climate.**—Along the coast is a strip of lowland. Most of the country, however, is a great plateau, or elevated plain, about a mile high.

The lowland is the **HOT REGION**. The plateau is the **TEMPERATE REGION**.

The climate of the plateau is delightful. No fires are needed to keep one's house warm, and roses and violets bloom, and green peas are in season all the year round. In this part of the country most of the people live.

3. **The Agricultural Products** of the plateau are very different from those of the lowland.

ON THE PLATEAU there are the same productions as in our own country, only that in Mexico as fast as one crop is ripe and gathered, another is planted. Three or four crops of corn are harvested in the year. The cotton-plant with us dies as soon as frost touches it. In Mexico it goes on producing for years.

IN THE LOWLANDS the sugar-cane, the orange, the banana, the pineapple and the vanilla bean grow luxuriantly. Here, too, is found the cacao (*ka-ka'-o*) plant, from the beans of which cocoa and chocolate are made.

4. **The Pulqué** (*pool'-kay*) Plant, or Mexican aloe, is a native of Mexico. The sap of this plant is collected and allowed to ferment. It is then

like cider, and forms the national beverage, which is called pulqué.

The leaves of the pulqué plant are six or eight feet long. They are used for boards and shingles. The sharp thorns at the ends of the leaves are used for nails, needles and pins. The fibre is twisted into rope and string.

5. **The Cochineal** cactus is cultivated in large plantations. Upon its thorny leaves countless numbers of the cochineal insect feed. They are brushed off the cactus into a bag, or upon a cloth spread on the ground. They are then killed with hot water and dried in the sun. When ground into powder they make a beautiful scarlet dye.

Cochineal is one of the most valuable things exported from Mexico.

6. **The Mineral** wealth of Mexico is very great. Its mines of gold, silver and other metals are among the richest in the world. In the Gulf of California pearls are found.

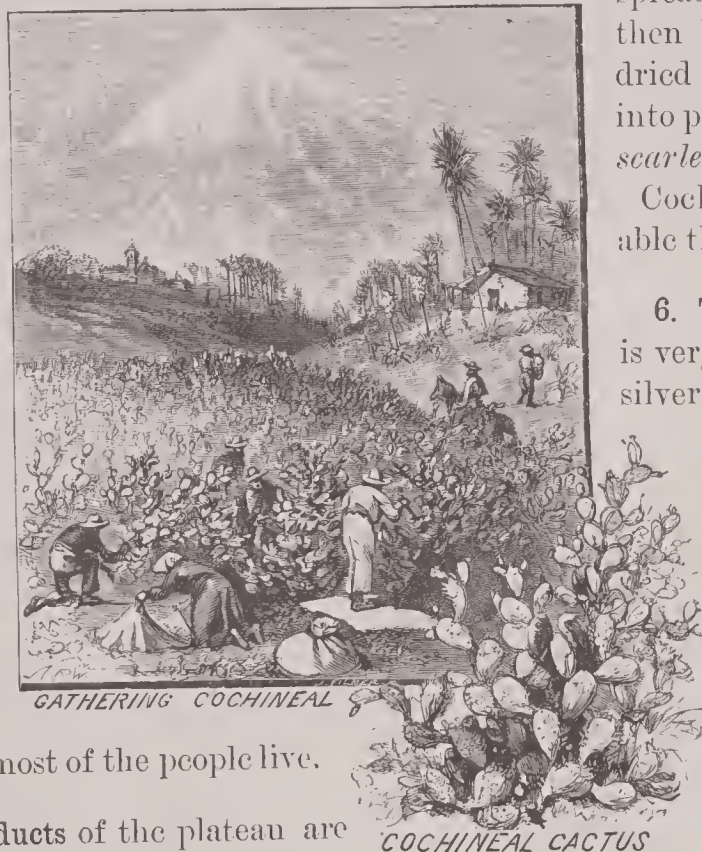
7. **The Government** of Mexico is republican, like our own. The country consists of a number of different States, united under one President.

8. **Early History.**—When Europeans first came to the "New World," Mexico was an empire. Its ruler was Montezuma. His people were called Aztecs.

In 1519, a Spaniard called Cortez invaded Mexico with 600 Spanish troops. The Mexicans fought bravely, but Cortez conquered them. He cruelly put Montezuma to death. Mexico remained a Spanish possession until 1821, when it became independent.

9. **Cities.**—MEXICO, the capital, is a beautiful city. It is surrounded by majestic mountains, two of which are always snow-clad. The climate is delightful. The houses are built without chimneys, and the gardens are fragrant with flowers all the year round.

VERA CRUZ (*vay'-rah-krooz*) is the principal seaport. It is a very unhealthy city.



COCHINEAL CACTUS

Map Studies.—What river between Mexico and the United States? From what one of the United States does this river separate Mexico?

What ocean bounds Mexico on the west and south? Where are the Sierra Madré Mountains?

Where also in North America are mountains called Sierras? *This reminds you that Mexico, like California, was settled by Spaniards.* Where is Yucatan?

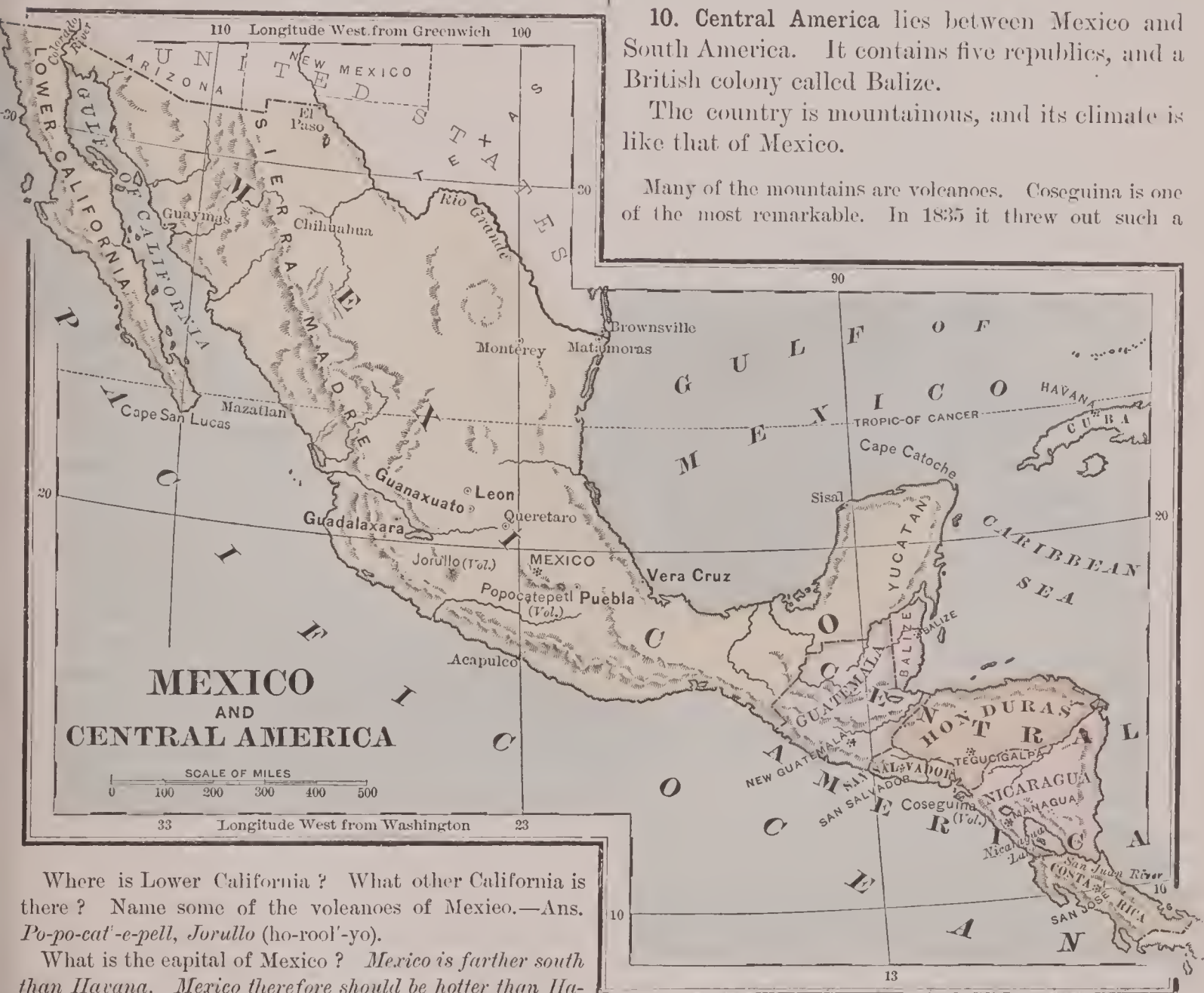
Name the capital of each of these States.

Which is the most northern country of Central America? The most southern? Where is Lake Nienragua? How is it connected with the Caribbean Sea?—Ans. *By the San Juan River (san hwan').* Where is the volcano of Coseguina (*ko-say-ghee'-nah*)?

10. Central America lies between Mexico and South America. It contains five republics, and a British colony called Balize.

The country is mountainous, and its climate is like that of Mexico.

Many of the mountains are volcanoes. Coseguina is one of the most remarkable. In 1835 it threw out such a



Where is Lower California? What other California is there? Name some of the volcanoes of Mexico.—Ans. *Po-po-cat'-e-pell, Jorullo (ho-rool'-yo).*

What is the capital of Mexico? *Mexico is farther south than Havana. Mexico therefore should be hotter than Havana. But it is not. Mexico is high up among the mountains, and for this reason is never very hot.* Where is Vera Cruz?

What sea northeast of Central America? What ocean on the south? In what zone is Central America? (See map, page 29.)

Pronounce and spell the following names:
Balize (*ba-leez'*), San Sal-va-dor',
Guatemala (*gwah-te-mah'-la*), Nienragua (*nik-ar-ah'-gwah*),
Honduras (*hon-doo'-ras*), Costa Rica (*kos-tah ree'-kah*).

shower of ashes that the air was darkened, even at places fifty miles distant. Friends could not recognize one another, and chickens went to roost.

The most important products are coffee, cocoa, sugar, indigo and vanilla.

Indigo is a blue dye. It is obtained by soaking in water the stems and leaves of a plant that looks like clover.

The forests of the lowlands yield mahogany, which is much used in making furniture.

11. The West Indies.—All the West India Islands, except Hayti, belong to various European governments. Cuba and Porto Rico (*por'-to ree'-ko*) are Spanish possessions. Jamaica belongs to England. Hayti alone is independent. It is made up of two negro republics.



PINEAPPLE.

These islands are noted for their sugar, coffee, tobacco and tropical fruits. They send to us ship-loads of bananas, pineapples and oranges.

HAVANA exports more sugar than any other city in the world.

For Recitation.

Describe the climate of Mexico.

The climate in the lowland of Mexico is hot and unhealthy; on the plateau it is mild and delightful.

Where are most of the cities?

Most of the cities are on the plateau.

Name the chief products.

The chief products of Mexico are corn, coffee, sugar, tobacco, indigo and cochineal.

For what is Mexico famed?

Mexico is famed for its mines of silver and gold.

What can you say of the city of Mexico?

Mexico is perhaps the most beautiful city in the world.

What are the chief exports of Central America and the West Indies?

The chief exports are coffee from Central America, sugar and fruits from the West Indies.

REVIEW OF NORTH AMERICA.

[The review for United States is on p. 61.]

Countries.—*In what part of the continent is it? Name the capital.*

DOMINION OF CANADA. NEWFOUNDLAND. UNITED STATES.
MEXICO. CENTRAL AMERICA (each State).

Islands.—*Near what part of the coast? To what country does it belong?*

GREENLAND. ICELAND. NEWFOUNDLAND. CUBA. HAYTI.
VANCOUVER. QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

Capes.—*On what part of the coast?*

FAREWELL. RACE. SAN LUCAS. SABLE. POINT BARROW.

Mountains.—*Where are they, and in what direction do they extend?*

ROCKY. SIERRA MADRÉ.

Bays, Gulfs and Sea.—*Where is it? Is it of commercial importance?*

BAFFIN BAY. HUDSON. HONDURAS. GULF OF MEXICO.
GULF OF CALIFORNIA. CARIBBEAN SEA.

Straits.—*Connects what waters? Separates what lands?*

DAVIS. HUDSON. BEHRING.

Rivers.—*Where does it rise? Into what does it flow?*

ST. LAWRENCE. MACKENZIE. YUKON. COLUMBIA. SASKATCHAWAN. NELSON. RIO GRANDE.

Lakes.—*Where is it? What outlet has it?*

GREAT BEAR. GREAT SLAVE. WINNIPEG. SUPERIOR.
MICHIGAN. HURON. ERIE. ONTARIO.

Cities and Towns.—*In what country? On or near what water?*

QUEBEC. MONTREAL. SITKA. NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO. MEXICO. VERA CRUZ. HAVANA.

If you were sailing on the St. Lawrence River from Montreal to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, would you be sailing up the river or down it? Is the Mackenzie River of commercial importance? Why? Name some part of the United States that was settled by the French. By the Spanish. By the English. Where is the Welland Canal? Why was it constructed?

SOUTH AMERICA.

LESSON XLVII.

1. **South America.**—Leaving North America, we come now to South America. The coast-line of this continent is broken only here and there by bays or gulfs, and there are only a few good harbors.

South America is crossed by the Equator; and all the northern part of it is in the hot or Torrid Zone. Here, except high up among the mountains, it is always summer. The flowers are never killed by frost.

As we go south from the Equator, the climate grows cooler, just as it does if we go north. South does not always mean hot.

The southern end of South America reaches down nearly to the region about the South Pole, which is as cold and icy as that about the North Pole.

2. **Isthmus of Panama.**—Notice the narrow strip of land that connects North and South America. It is called the Isthmus of Panama.

A canal large enough to float ships will some day be cut through it. Our sailors will then avoid the terrific storms of Cape Horn. Besides this, they will be able to go from the ports on one side of our country to those on the other, by a route 10,000 miles shorter than the present one.

3. **Surface.**—The surface of South America is very much like that of North America. The western part is mountainous; the eastern is mostly level, and consists chiefly of great river valleys.

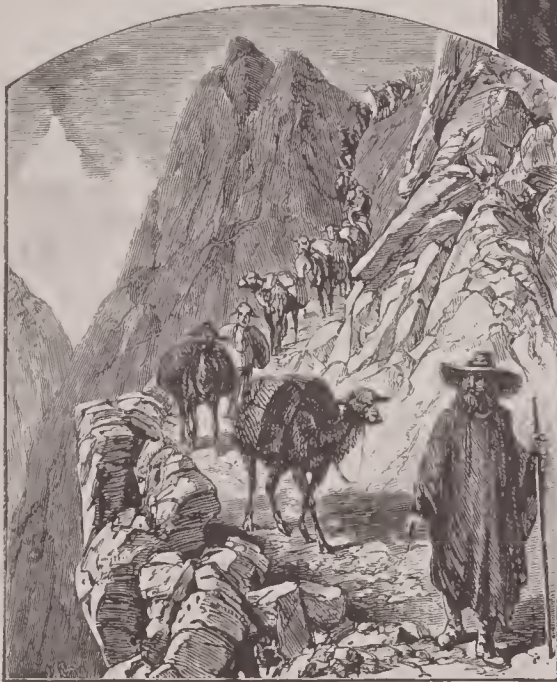
4. **The Andes** extend along the Pacific shores of South America from one end of the continent to the other, just as the Rocky Mountains extend through North America.

The Andes are the longest mountain-range in the world. They are 4,500 miles in length. They are grander and loftier than the Rocky Mountains. Many of their peaks are more than four miles high, and are always white with snow.

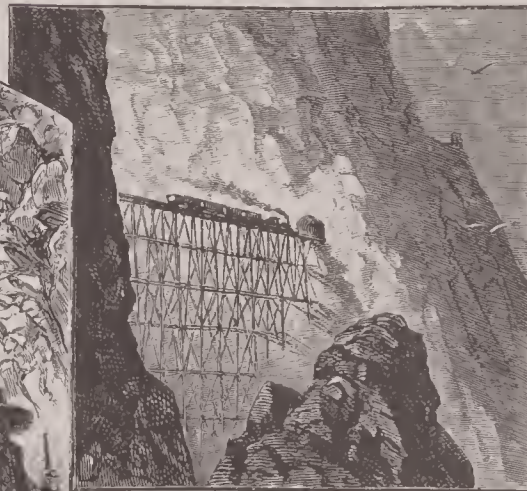
The passes or roads over the Andes are steep and dangerous. Travellers are usually carried across on

the backs of mules, or sitting on chairs which are strapped to the backs of Indians. The llama and mule are generally used for carrying goods.

Among the mountains are ravines or gorges hundreds of feet deep. Some of these are crossed



LLAMA TRAIN CROSSING THE ANDES.



RAILROAD SCENE IN PERU.

by suspension bridges made of rope.

Two railways have been built across the Andes.

5. **Volcanoes.**—More than fifty peaks among the Andes are volcanoes.

If you stand in the public square of the city of Quito (*kee'-to*) you can see eleven snow-capped volcanoes all at once. One of these, Chimborazo (*chim-bo-rah'-zo*), is so lofty that the author of this book has seen it by moonlight at a distance of ninety miles.

Cotopaxi (*ko-to-par'-e*), a near neighbor of Chimborazo, is the grandest of all the volcanoes. It has such terrific eruptions that they are said to have been heard at a distance of 600 miles. It shoots into the air a column of flame half a mile high.

6. **Earthquakes** occur very frequently in the countries which are crossed by the Andes.

During an earthquake the ground trembles or shakes,

the houses rock to and fro, and often fall. The sea sometimes rushes in upon the land, and the people have to run for their lives to the hill-tops. Cities and towns are often nearly destroyed, and many lives are lost.

7. Rivers.—The great rivers of South America are the Amazon, the Orinoco and the La Plata.

These rivers and their tributaries are all on the east side of the Andes, and flow into the Atlantic.

The Amazon reminds us of our own Mississippi, only, instead of flowing from north to south, it flows from west to east.

It carries more water to the sea than any other river. In some places it is so wide that a vessel sailing on it may be out of sight of land. Steamboats ascend it for 1,500 miles, almost across the continent.

The Orinoco overflows its banks every summer. Its waters teem with alligators, and are the home of the curious fish which is called the electric eel. The shock given by one of these eels is so severe that horses, when fording the pools, are sometimes knocked down by it.

On the *Rio de la Plata* (*lah plah'-tah*) and its tributaries steamboats sail more than 1,200 miles into the heart of the continent.

8. Rainless Region.—If we look at the map of South America, we notice that hardly a single river can be seen along the west coast. Why should this be—plenty of water and great rivers on the *east side* of the Andes, little or none on the *west side*? Let us see.

In South America the winds come mostly from the Atlantic. They carry the clouds westward over the land. The mountain-tops cool the clouds and turn them into rain and snow. But this is done almost wholly on the eastern side of the Andes.

When the winds reach the western side they have lost their moisture; the clouds have become rain. Thus it is that on the eastern side of the Andes we find plenty of rain, and large rivers; on the west side only a few small rivers, and in some parts not a drop of rain all the year round.

For Recitation.

In what zone is most of South America?

Most of South America is in the Torrid Zone.

What connects North and South America?

The Isthmus of Panama connects North and South America.

What have you learned of the surface of South America?

The western part of South America is mountainous. The eastern part is chiefly level, and contains the great river valleys.

Name the great mountain-range of South America.

The Andes are the great mountain-range of South America. They are the longest range in the world. Many of the peaks are volcanoes.

How do people cross the Andes?

People usually cross the Andes on the backs of Indians or of mules.

What are the great rivers of South America?

The great rivers of South America are the Amazon, the Orinoco and the La Plata. The Amazon is the largest river in the world.

LESSON XLVIII

1. Plains.—The valleys or plains of the great rivers are called by different names: Selvas, Llanos (*lyah'-noce*) and Pampas.

2. The Selvas are the *forest plains* of the Amazon. Selva is a Spanish word that means *wood* or *forest*. These plains are covered with trees and shrubs and climbing vines, all growing so thickly together that monkeys can travel hundreds of miles on the tree-tops without once coming down to the ground.

The only way of getting through the Selvas is to go by the water in canoes; and the vegetation is so dense, even down to the water's edge, that one may travel a whole day without finding room to land. The trees and shrubs "form a dense wall of verdure along the banks of the river."

A large number of the plants of South America seem to live on nothing but air. Hence they are sometimes called *air-plants*. They cling, like moss, to the trunks and branches of trees. Many of them have flowers of most curious shapes and exquisite colors. One that is pure white, is shaped like a dove, another like a swan.

3. The Llanos, or *grassy plains*, are the lowlands of the Orinoco. They are treeless. When the river overflows them, they look like a vast sea.

After the flood subsides, a luxuriant crop of grass and flowers springs up, and vast herds of cattle find rich pasturage.

In the dry season these plains are parched, and the cattle wander for pasture to the hills.

4. The Pampas are the plains of the La Plata. They are covered with tall grass in the wet season, and in the dry season are parched like a desert. Countless herds of wild cattle feed upon these plains. They are hunted with the lasso, and immense numbers are slaughtered for their hides.

5. Forests.—The forests of South America contain some of the most wonderful and useful trees and plants in the world.

The **PALM TREES** supply the Indian with almost everything that he needs.

The fibres of the leaves, some of which are forty or fifty feet long, he twists into ropes, or makes into hammocks and fishing-nets. With the leaves themselves he makes a roof and a door for his hut; from the bark he makes his canoe. The Wax Palm supplies him with candles.

The **INDIA-RUBBER** used so much in making overshoes, comes chiefly from the Selvas of Brazil. It is the sap of the India-rubber tree. The Indians tap the trees as we tap maple-sugar and pine trees, and collect the sap. This is of a light yellow color, but it is dried over smoky fires, and becomes black. It is moulded into cakes and other forms, and so exported.

Quinine, so much used for the cure of fever and ague, is made from the bark of a tree called cinchona (*sin-ko'-nah*), which grows on the slopes of the Andes. The Indians taught Europeans the use of the bark. When sick with fever they used to drink water from pools in which the boughs or dead trunks of cinchona trees had been lying.

6. The Cultivated Products are such as belong to the Torrid and Temperate Zones. As in Mexico, so here, we find that different crops are raised according as the farms are among the mountains or in the lowlands.

Among the mountains, and in the southern part of the continent, wheat and other products of the Temperate Zone are cultivated.

In the lowlands, sugar-cane, corn, cotton, cocoa and coffee trees, mandioc, pineapples and bananas grow in profusion.

The banana supplies thousands of the people with their daily bread, and the fibres of its leaves are woven into beautiful cloth.



THE BANANA.

Maté (*mah'-tay*), or Paraguay Tea (*pah-rah-gway*'), is widely used by the people of South America. It is the leaf of a tree which is something like our holly.

The **COFFEE** which we use comes chiefly from Brazil. That country produces more than one half of all that is raised in the world.

Coffee is the seed of a beautiful shrub with dark, glossy leaves, white flowers and scarlet fruit. The fruit, when ripe, is placed on a floor of stone, on which it is crushed so as to separate the seeds from the soft parts. The seeds are dried and put into bags, and are then ready to be sent to various parts of the world. Two crops of coffee are sometimes produced in a year.

MAN'-DI-OC supplies the natives with a coarse kind of bread. It is a plant with a large root shaped like the beet root.

The root is grated, then squeezed and dried. It makes a coarse meal. When needed for use it is mixed with water and baked.

Tapioca is made from mandioc. When the grated root is squeezed, the juice which is pressed out is saved and allowed to stand. The fine particles which settle are tapioca.

For Recitation.

What are the Selvas?

The plains of the Amazon are called Selvas. They are covered with the densest forests in the world.

What are the Llanos and Pampas?

The grassy plains of the Orinoco are called Llanos, those of the La Plata are called Pampas. Immense herds of cattle feed on both.

Name some of the most useful products that come from the forests of South America.

India-rubber, cinchona bark, mahogany and other ornamental woods come from the forests of South America.

Name the chief cultivated products of South America.

Coffee, sugar and cotton, the banana, wheat and mandioc, cocoa and maté are the chief cultivated products of South America.

MAP STUDIES.

Of what countries are the following cities the Capitals?

Rio Janeiro (<i>ree-o jan-ee'-ro</i>),	Lima (<i>lee'-mah</i>),
Georgetown.	La Paz (<i>lah paz</i>),
Paramaribo,	Santiago (<i>san-te-ah'-go</i>),
Cayenne (<i>kay-en'</i>),	Buenos Ayres (<i>bway'-noce i'-rez</i>),
Caracas (<i>kah-rah'-kas</i>),	Asuncion (<i>a-soon-se-on'</i>),
Bogota',	Mon-te-vid'-e-o.
Quito,	

What bounds South America on the east? On the west? On the north? What heavy line crosses the map of South America? What climate has the northern part of the continent? In what zone is the southern part? What climate has the southern part?

How are North and South America connected? What chain of mountains along the west coast of South America? In what direction and how far do they extend? On which side of the Andes are all the long rivers?

What countries are crossed by the Andes? What countries border on the Caribbean Sea? On the Atlantic Ocean? On the Pacific?

What country borders both on the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea? What two ports on opposite sides of the Isthmus of Panama? Where is Venezuela

(*ven-e-zwee'-lah*)? What river crosses it? What lake in the northern part? What island near the mouth of the Orinoco? What country east of Venezuela?

What country south of Colombia? Bound Ecuador (*ek-wah-dor'*). This is the Spanish word for Equator, and the country is so named because the equator crosses it. What city on the equator? What volcanoes do you find in Ecuador?

Which is the largest country of South America? Which is the only country of South America that does not touch Brazil?

What part of Brazil is crossed by the Equator? In what zone is most of Brazil?

What is the great river of Brazil? Name its largest tributary. What capes on the coast? Where is the Diamond District?

Bound Peru. Where is Cuzco (*koos'ko*)? What great river rises in Peru? What lake on the border between Bolivia and Peru?

What country southeast of Peru? Bound Bolivia. Where is Potosi? Sucre (*soo'k-ray*)? What country lies wholly west of the Andes?

Bound Chili (*chil'-le*). Name the chief seaport. What high mountain peak in Chili? What islands west of Chili? One of these was the fabled home of Robinson Crusoe.

What country east of Chili? What countries border the Argentine (*ar'-jen-teen*) Republic?

What is the southern portion of the Argentine Republic called? What cape is the southernmost point?

Where is Tierra del Fuego (*te-er-rah del f'way'-go*)? What form of land is it? What strait separates it from Patagonia? After whom was the strait named?—Ans. The strait was named after Magellan, the first man that sailed round the world.

Of what river is the Paraguay a tributary? Into what does the Parana flow? Ans. The Parana flows into the Rio de la Plata. Where is Uruguay (*oo'-roo-gway*)?

What three rivers separate Paraguay from the Argentine Republic? Which are the two smallest countries of South America?

In what direction would you sail from Valparaiso to Panama? From Rio to the mouth of the Amazon? On what waters would you sail in going from Rio to Valparaiso? Is it necessary to sail round Cape Horn?

How might you go all the way by water from Aspinwall to Panama? By what shorter way could you go?—Ans. By railway across the Isthmus of Panama. Use the scale and tell about how many miles would be saved.

What is the length of South America from Cape Galinas to Cape Horn?



LESSON XLIX.

1. Minerals.—The mines of South America are perhaps the richest in the world.

Brazil is celebrated for its precious stones. In that country there is a district called Diamantina, so named because diamonds are very common there.

The purest emeralds are found in Colombia.

Silver is so abundant among the Andes, that the Indians often have dishes made of it. The silver mines of Peru and Bolivia have been worked for hundreds of years, and are still productive.

The copper mines of Chili are very rich.

2. Animals.—The forests swarm with animals. The tapir, which resembles a monstrous pig, is the largest. The puma, the jag'-u-ar, and the tiger-eat are the most ferocious. Like the lion, they belong to the cat family.



THE FLAMINGO.

Armadillos, wild dogs, deer, sloth, ant-eaters and opossums abound. The tree-tops are alive with gayly-feathered songsters, and noisy with screaming parrots and chattering monkeys.

Through the dense shade you hear the curious notes of

the campanéro (*cam-pa-nay'-ro*) or tolling-bell bird, sounding like the strokes of a hammer on an anvil.

As we paddle our canoe on the waters of the Amazon, we often surprise the alligator sunning himself on the banks, and perhaps we may see the boa-constrictor, thirty or forty feet long, coiled round the body of some unfortunate animal and crushing it to death.

The scarlet flamingo, the heron and spoon-bill dart their beaks into the water to catch their prey. Humming-birds dressed in every color of the rainbow flit through the air.

Aseending the Andes we find other strange animals. In the high cold plains near the line of perpetual snow is the home of the llama (*lah'-mah*), often called the American camel. The natives have tamed it and use it as a beast of burden.

The wool of the llama is used in making a kind of cloth called alpaca. The flesh is used as food.

Among the peaks of the Andes lives the condor, a bird of prey larger than an eagle; the ostrich roams in flocks over the hot pampas of the La Plata.

3. Occupations.—The leading occupations are agriculture, cattle-raising and mining.

Brazil and Chili are the chief agricultural regions. The llanos of Venezuela and the pampas of the Argentine Republic are the great cattle-raising districts.

Mining is carried on in Chili, Peru, Bolivia and Brazil.

The commerce of South America is important. The exports are coffee, sugar, cotton, India-rubber and mahogany from Brazil; copper and wheat from Chili; guano and saltpetre from Peru; hides and tallow from Venezuela and the Argentine Republic.

The imports are manufactured articles, particularly flour.

For Recitation.

What are the chief mineral products of South America?

The chief mineral products of South America are the precious metals and copper, diamonds, emeralds and other jewels.

Name some of the animals found in the lowland forests.

In the lowland forests are found the tapir and the jaguar, the boa-constrictor and alligator, monkeys of many kinds, and numberless beautiful birds and insects.

Name some of the animals found among the mountains.

The llama and the condor are found among the mountains.

What are the chief exports of South America?

The chief exports of South America are coffee, sugar and India-rubber from Brazil; copper and wheat from Chili; hides and tallow from Venezuela and the Argentine Republic; guano and saltpetre from Peru.

LESSON L.

1. The Inhabitants of South America are the native Indians and the descendants of Spanish and Portuguese settlers.

The Indians are usually very degraded; many of them cannot count higher than ten. Yet those who live among the Andes are very ingenious. They make bridges of rope to cross the deep gorges among the mountains.

On the pampas and llanos we find half-wild people, whose occupation is to hunt with the lasso the cattle that feed on the plains.

The people of Patagonia are probably the tallest in the world. They are like the great giants of whom we read in fairy tales.

The language of South America, like that of Mexico and Central America, is everywhere Spanish, except in Brazil, where it is Portuguese.

2. Government.—The countries of South America are all republics, except Brazil and Guiana (*ghe-ah'-nah*). Guiana consists of three colonies, belonging to England, France and Holland.

Brazil is an empire. Its sovereign is the only ruler in the New World who wears a crown. It is the largest and most powerful country of South America.

3. Early History.—In 1500, Cabral, a Portuguese, discovered Brazil, and so until about fifty years ago Brazil belonged to Portugal.

In 1532, Pizarro, a Spaniard, went with a fleet to Peru. It was a splendid empire. The inhabitants ate and drank from vessels of silver and gold. The kings were called Incas, and the one then on the throne was named Atahualpa (*at-a-hwal'-pah*).

Pizarro and his men took Atahualpa prisoner. The Inca promised to fill his prison with gold as high up as he could reach, if Pizarro would only let him go. Pizarro took the gold, but cruelly put Atahualpa to death. Thus Peru became a possession of Spain. All the South American countries except Brazil were once colonies of Spain.

4. Cities.—Many of the houses in South America are built of sun-dried brick, painted with gay colors, such as pink or yellow, and roofed with scarlet tiles.

In some of the cities earthquakes often occur, and the dwellings are built only one story high. With us every house must have one chimney, many have more than one. Few houses in South America have any. Fires are not needed to keep one warm. The windows have no glass; there are seldom any cold winds to be kept out.

RIO JANEIRO, the capital of Brazil, is the chief commercial city. Its bay, dotted with islands, is wonderfully

beautiful, and the mountain scenery around it is grand.

Rio is the greatest coffee market in the world.

We should be surprised to see how the coffee is carried. Some wagons are used, but most of it is carried by negroes. Long lines of them may be seen trotting through the streets, each with a great sack of coffee on his head.



COFFEE PLANT.

PARA (*pa-rah'*) is the great India-rubber port. BAHIA (*bah-ee'-ah*) is a sugar port. MARACAYBO (*ma-ra-ki'-bo*), BUENOS AYRES and MONTEVIDEO are the great cattle ports.

SANTIAGO, VALPARAISO (*val-pah-ri'-so*), and LIMA are important commercial cities on the Pacific coast.

For Recitation.

Who are the inhabitants of South America?

The inhabitants of South America are Indians and the descendants of Spanish and Portuguese settlers.

What forms of government have the countries of South America?

Brazil is an empire; the other countries of South America are republics.

What have you learned of Rio Janeiro?

Rio Janeiro is the largest city of South America, and the greatest coffee market in the world.

Name other important cities.

Other important cities are Valparaiso, Santiago, Lima, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Bahia and Pernambuco (*per-nam-boo'-ko*).

REVIEW OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Countries.—*In what part of the continent is it? Name the capital.*

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA. VENEZUELA. GUIANA. ECUADOR. PERU. BRAZIL. BOLIVIA. CHILI. ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. PARAGUAY. URUGUAY.

Islands.—*Near what part of the coast?*

TRINIDAD. TIERRA DEL FUEGO. FALKLAND.

Capes.—*On what part of the coast?*

GALLINAS. HORN. ST. ROQUE. BLANCO.

Mountains.—*Where are they? In what direction do the ranges extend?*

ANDES. ORGAN. COTOPAXI. ACONCAGUA.

Bay, Gulf and Sea.—*Where is it?*

BAY OF PANAMA. GULF OF GUAYAQUIL. CARIBBEAN SEA.

Strait.—*Connects what waters? Separates what lands?*

MAGELLAN.

Rivers.—*Where does it rise? Into what does it flow?*

AMAZON. ORINOCO. RIO DE LA PLATA. MADEIRA. PURUS. TOCANTINS. PARANA. PARAGUAY.

Lakes.—*Where is it?*

TITICACA. MARACAYBO.

Cities.—*In what country? On or near what water?*

PARA. BAHIA. MARACAYBO. ROSARIO. SUCRÉ. CAL-LAO. PANAMA. VALPARAISO.

EUROPE.

LESSON LI.

1. Europe.—Columbus sailed westward and found the New World; let us sail eastward and visit the Old World. Europe shall be our first landing-place. It is only a little larger than the United States, and so is one of the smallest of the continents.

Still it has a far larger population than any other continent except Asia. It is very much more thickly settled than the United States, and thousands of people come every year from its crowded countries to find new homes with us.

2. Seas, Bays and Gulfs.—The first thing that attracts the eye of a sailor as his vessel approaches the land, is the coast. That of Europe is remarkably well provided with safe harbors. Look at the map. See how jagged, or as we say, indented, the coast line is. Everywhere we find seas, bays and gulfs.

It is no wonder that Europe, having so many harbors, sends out more ships and has more commerce than any other part of the world.

3. The Surface of Europe may be divided into two parts, the one a vast plain in the northeast; the other a mountainous region in the southwest.

4. Mountains.—The Alps are the most celebrated mountains of Europe. Their loftiest peaks are always covered with snow. Many of the high valleys are filled with the wonderful ice-streams called *glaciers* (glass'-e-ers). There are as many as four hundred. Some of them are twenty miles long and three miles broad.

Below the glaciers beautiful valleys lie between the mountains. The fields are green with grass and gay with flowers; and sheep browse up to the very foot of the glaciers.

Sometimes *avalanches*, or large masses of snow, break loose and slide down the mountain side with a terrific crash. Villages have been buried by them, and people crushed to death.

Roads or passes have been built across the Alps. On one of them is the Hospice of St. Bernard. Here, amid everlasting winter, live some pious monks. They have taught the celebrated dogs of St. Bernard to hunt for persons who have lost their way in the snow. These animals are sent out during snow-storms, with baskets of food and wine tied round their necks, to relieve travellers who are perishing in the bitter cold.

5. The Rivers of Europe are not so large as some of those in North and South America. But they are numerous, and many of them are very useful.

The Volga is the longest. It is noted for its fisheries. The Danube is the most important to commerce. Thousands of vessels ply on its waters. The Rhine is the most famous for its scenery, its castled crags and vine-clad banks.

6. Climate.—The most northern part of Europe lies near the north pole, and, like Alaska and Greenland, is very cold. But most of Europe is in the Temperate Zone, and has a mild climate.

In the most southerly parts people do not even build chimneys to their houses, because it is rarely cold enough for fires. The climate is not unlike that of Florida.

There is something very curious that we must notice about the climate of Western Europe. It is much warmer in winter than that of our own continent. The reason of this is, that the warm Gulf Stream, which flows across the Atlantic to the shores of Great Britain and Ireland, makes the atmosphere of Western Europe warm. Hence there the winters are far milder than ours.

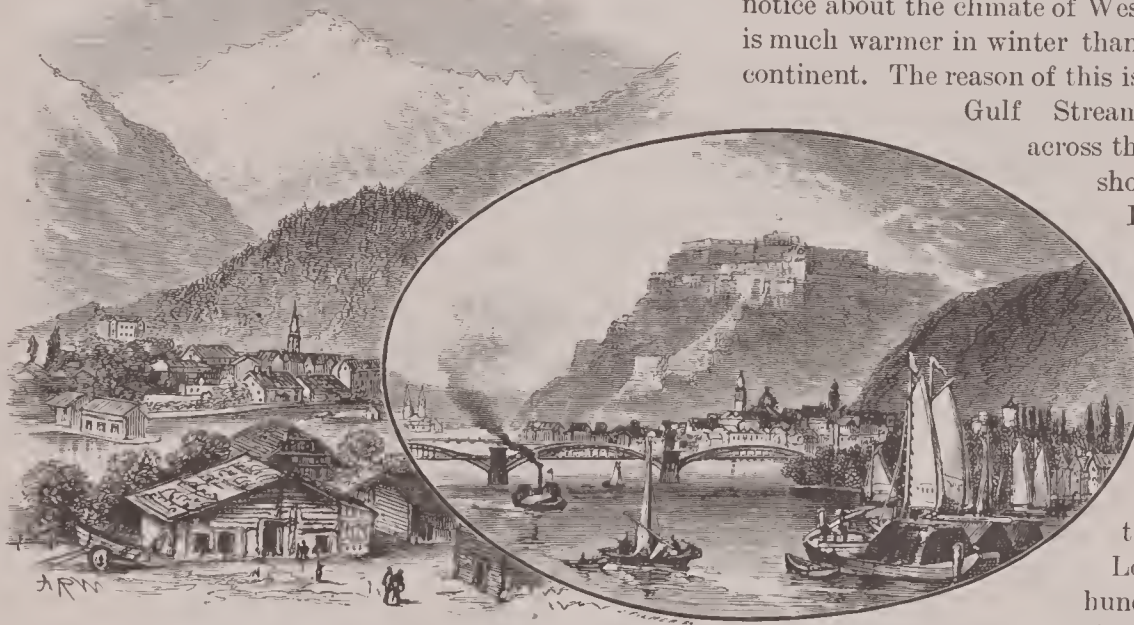
London is several hundred miles farther north than Quebec, in Canada. At this place there is sleighing for half

the year; in London a sleigh-bell is never heard.

7. The Productions of Northern Europe are like those of the cold countries of North America. On the shores of the Arctic Ocean vegetation is scanty, and trees are stunted.

In the *middle portion* of the continent we find a famous agricultural region, like that of our great Mississippi Valley. Wheat and other grains are raised in immense quantities. Hemp is grown to make rope for Europe's fleets of ships, flax for the manufacture of linen, and beets for the making of sugar. The warm river valleys are covered with vines, and the best of wine is made.

Southern Europe is one of the greatest fruit-growing regions in the world. Grapes, oranges, lemons, figs and olives grow in rich profusion, and are largely exported. Vast fields are covered with mulberry-trees, on the leaves of which the silk-worm is fed.



On the left we see the Jungfrau (yoong'-frow), one of the grandest of the snow-covered Alps; on the right is Ehrenbreitstein (ay-ren-brite'-stine), a celebrated fortification on the Rhine.

The silk-worm spins for himself a little house of yellow silk, called a cocoon, to sleep in while he is a chrysalis.



SILK-WORM, COCOON AND MOTH.
(Half their natural size.)

This silk house is like a little egg, about an inch long. When the chrysalis is ready to use his wings and live as a moth, he bursts through the silken walls of his house and flies out. But this, of course, breaks the silk all to pieces.

It must be whole, and so as soon as the cocoon is made, the silk-grower puts it into hot water. The chrysalis is killed, but the silk is saved.

For Recitation.

How does Europe compare with the other continents in size and population?

Europe is one of the smallest continents, but, next to Asia, has the largest population.

What is remarkable about the coast of Europe?

The coast of Europe is much indented. There are many good harbors.

Describe the surface of Europe.

The northeast part of Europe is level; the southwest mountainous.

Which are the most celebrated mountains of Europe, and for what are they noted?

The Alps are the most celebrated mountains of Europe. They are noted for their high peaks, and for their glaciers.

What are the chief rivers of Europe?

The Volga, the Danube and the Rhine are the chief rivers of Europe.

How does the climate of Europe compare with that of North America?

The climate of Europe is milder than that of

North America. Its summers are not so hot; its winters are not so cold.

What are the chief products of Europe?

The chief products of Europe are grains, hemp, flax, fruits, silk and wines.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

LESSON LII.

1. The British Isles are also called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. They consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and a number of smaller ones. Great Britain contains England, Scotland and Wales.

England is only a part of an island, and is not so large as the State of Iowa. Yet it owns one-sixth of all the land and rules one-seventh of all the people on the globe.

Its possessions are found in every continent, and the sun is always shining upon some part of them.

England is one of the great powers of the world. She owns more ships, and carries on more commerce and manufactures than any other nation.



WINDSOR CASTLE, THE HOME OF THE QUEEN.

Her trade with the United States is immense. She buys our grain, pork and beef to feed her crowded millions; and we buy her manufactured goods. She is our best customer.

England is dotted with cities and towns.

LONDON, the capital, is the largest and richest city in the world, and the first in commercial importance. It is on both sides of the River Thames (*temz*). More people live in London than in the whole State of Ohio.

LIVERPOOL ranks next to London as a commercial city. It is the greatest cotton market in the world. Most of our cotton, wheat, beef and pork that goes to England is landed there.

MANCHESTER is celebrated for the manufacture of cotton goods; LEEDS for woollens.

BIRMINGHAM is famed for its coal-mines and iron manufactures; SHEFFIELD for cutlery; NEWCASTLE for coal.

2. Scotland is a hilly country, noted for the beautiful scenery of its lakes and mountains, and for the intelligence of its people.

EDINBURGH (*ed'-in-bur-ruh*), the ancient capital, is famed for its university. GLASGOW is the largest city.

3. Wales is a very mountainous country. It has rich mines of tin, copper, coal and iron.

4. Ireland is often called the "Emerald Isle," because its fields are green all the year round. DUBLIN is its chief city. BELFAST is noted for its manufacture of linen.

For Recitation.

Of what do the British Isles consist?

The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and a number of smaller ones. Great Britain contains England, Scotland and Wales.

What have you learned of the commerce and manufactures of England?

England has greater commerce and more manufactures than any other nation.

What can you say of London?

London, the capital of England, is the largest city in the world. It contains more people than the whole State of Ohio.

Name other important cities.

Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield and Newcastle are important cities.

What can you say of Scotland?

Scotland is a hilly country, noted for the beauty of its scenery and for the intelligence of its people.

Name the chief cities of Scotland.

The chief cities of Scotland are Edinburgh and Glasgow.

What are the chief cities of Ireland?

Dublin and Belfast are the chief cities of Ireland.

Map Studies.—What ocean west of the British Isles? What channel and strait between England and France? What sea and channels separate England

from Ireland? What hills between England and Scotland?

In what direction is Ireland from England? Scotland from England? Where is Wales? Where are the Hebrides (*heb'-rid-eez*)? The Orkney and Shetland Isles? Where are the Grampian Hills?

The bays on the coast of Scotland are called *firths*. Name two on the east coast? What is the capital of England? On what river is it? In what part of England is Liverpool? Manchester? Sheffield?

Where is Edinburgh? In what direction is it from London? Where is Glasgow? Dublin? Belfast?



MAP STUDIES.

Of what countries are the following cities the *Capitals*?

London,
Berlin,
Vienna,
Madrid,
Constantinople,
The Hague (*hayg*),
Athens,
Bucharest,
Paris,
St. Petersburg,
Rome,
Lisbon,
Brussels,
Copenhagen,
Berne.

What ocean north of Europe? What ocean west? What sea, river and mountains form the eastern boundary? What seas on the south?

What countries in Europe border on the Mediterranean Sea? Which on the Atlantic Ocean? Which on the Baltic Sea? Which have no sea-coast?

What part of Europe is nearest to Africa? In what direction is Europe from Africa?

What two countries together in the northwest of Europe form a peninsula? What sea and gulf east of Sweden?

Through what strait must a vessel sail in going from the North Sea into the Baltic?—Ans. *Skager Rack*. (*Rack means strait*.)

Where is North Cape? What mountains in Norway? What islands off the west coast? *These islands are noted for their fisheries.*

Which is the largest country of Europe? What mountains on the northeast border of Russia? What mountains on the southeast? What seas on the south? What sea on the coast of Russia is a part of the Arctic Ocean?

What large river flows into the Caspian Sea? What river flows into the Sea of Azof? What large river flows into the Black Sea? (Pronounced *nee'-per*.)

In what general direction do all these rivers flow? What river flows into the White Sea? In what direction?

In what part of the country is St. Petersburg? Moscow? Odessa? Archangel? On what river is Nijni Novgorod (*nizh-ne nov'-go-rod*)?

In what direction would you go from St. Petersburg to Berlin? On what waters would you sail in going from Odessa to Vienna? Odessa to England?

Where is Denmark? What seas and strait nearly surround it? What Danish island is the nearest part of North America to Europe?

Is Copenhagen on the mainland?—Ans. *No, it is on two islands.*

What country south of Denmark? What country bounds the German Empire on the east? What two countries on the south? What countries on the west?

On what two seas does Germany border? What rivers cross it? Into what seas do they flow? On what river is the chief seaport?

Where are the Netherlands and Belgium? What country south of England? What bay west of France? What strait separates France from England? What sea south of France?

On what river is Paris? What important seaport on the Mediterranean? (Pronounced *mar-sayls*.) What island in the Mediterranean belongs to France?—Ans. *Corsica, the birth-place of Napoleon the Great.*

What little country south of Germany? What celebrated mountains in Switzerland?

If you go eastward out of Switzerland, what country do you enter? On what sea does it border? What port has Austria on the sea? (Pronounced *tre-est*.)

What two large countries border Austria on the north? What mountains in the east? What great river crosses the country? Into

what sea does it flow? What capital on the Danube?

What three little countries border on the Danube? Where is Montenegro?

What mountains separate Bulgaria from Turkey? What sea on the east of Turkey? What sea on the west?

Where is the Sea of Marmora? In what direction is St. Petersburg from Constantinople? Use the scale of miles and measure the distance between them. What country south of Turkey?

What name is given to the sea east of Greece?—Ans. *Archipelago. It is dotted with islands.*

What large island south of the Archipelago? Where are the Ionian Islands?

What country west of the Adriatic Sea? What natural division of land is Italy? What is its shape? What two large islands belong to Italy?

What mountains in Italy? What river in the north? Where are the volcanoes Mt. Vesuvius and Mt. Etna? What strait between Sicily and Italy? Where is Venice? Naples? In what direction is Berlin from Rome? Rome from Paris? Use scale and tell how far apart these cities are.

What two countries in the southwest of Europe form a peninsula? What mountains separate Spain from France?—Ans. *The Pyrenees.* What ocean west of the peninsula?

What sea east? What strait unites these waters? What bay north of Spain?

What two capes on the coast? In what part of the country is Madrid?

Map Drawing.—The easiest portion of Europe to draw is the peninsula of Spain and Portugal. Let the pupils draw it upon their slates. Add the boundary waters and the rivers, and locate the capitals.



EUROPE

SCALE OF MILES

100,000
SQUARE
MILES

LESSON LIII.

1. **Northern Europe.**—The cold countries of Europe are Sweden, Norway and Russia.

2. **Sweden and Norway** together occupy a peninsula in the northwest of Europe. They are both governed by the King of Sweden.

Except the southern portion of Sweden, the country is mostly mountainous, barren and very cold. Its chief wealth is in its mines, forests and fisheries. Swedish iron is the best in the world. STOCKHOLM is the capital of Sweden; CHRISTIANIA of Norway.



GREAT FAIR AT NIJNI NOVGOROD.

3. **Russia** (*rush'a*) is the largest country in Europe. It covers more than half the continent. It extends from the cold shores of the Arctic Ocean to the warm lands on the Black Sea. It has, therefore, a great variety of climate.

The southern half is like our prairie region. It is one of the great wheat-growing countries of the world. Immense crops of hemp and flax are also grown, and vast herds of cattle are raised.

The leading exports are grain, hides and tallow. ODESSA is the chief grain port.

A great deal of the trade of Russia is carried on

at fairs. These are great gatherings of buyers and sellers of all kinds of goods.

The largest fair in all the world is held at Nijni Novgorod (*nizh-ne nov'-go-rod*). Here we may see 5,000 booths full of all sorts of things to be sold, and more than 200,000 people buying and selling as fast as they can.

4. **Russia** is an empire. The ruler is called the Czar (*zar*).

ST. PETERSBURG, the capital, is his home. It is a city of palaces and fine buildings.

Moscow is a splendid old city, full of churches with gilded domes and spires, from which on holidays the peals of a thousand bells ring forth.

5. **Lapland** is a cold, desolate region bordering on the Arctic Ocean. It is the home of the Lapps, a diminutive people like our Esquimaux.

The warm weather in Lapland lasts for only two months in the year. The long winters are made a little more cheerful by the aurora, which often fills the sky with long, waving streamers of white, green and yellow light.

The Lapps make great use of the reindeer. This animal supplies them with milk and cheese. It will pull a sleigh a hundred miles a day. Its flesh is the only meat of the Laplanders. Its skin is made into coats, caps and boots.

For Recitation.

What countries are in Northern Europe?

Sweden, Norway and Russia are in Northern Europe.

What can you say of Sweden and Norway?

Sweden and Norway are united under one king. The country is mountainous and very cold.

What are the chief occupations in Sweden and Norway?

The chief occupations in Sweden and Norway are mining, fishing and lumbering.

What can you say of the size of Russia?

Russia is the largest country of Europe. It extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea.

What are the great productions of Russia?

The great productions of Russia are wheat, hemp, flax and cattle.

In what way is the commerce of Russia largely carried on?

The commerce of Russia is largely carried on by fairs. Hundreds of thousands of people go to them to buy and sell goods.

What are the chief cities of Russia?

The chief cities of Russia are St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw and Odessa. St. Petersburg is the residence of the Czar.

What do you know of Lapland?

Lapland is a region on the Arctic shore. It is the home of the curious little Lapps and their useful companion the reindeer.

LESSON LIV.

1. In Central Europe we find the German Empire, the Netherlands (also called Holland), Denmark, Belgium, France, Austria and Switzerland.

2. The German Empire contains twenty-six different States, of which Prussia is the most important. They are united under one government, and are often called Germany.

The country is rich in minerals of all kinds. A curious product is amber, which is gathered on the shores of the Baltic Sea.

Grain is raised in large quantities, and much of it is shipped to England and other countries of Europe.

The valleys of the Rhine and other rivers are famed for their grapes. The slopes of these valleys are covered with vines, each fastened to a stake, to support its clusters of fruit. It is a merry time in the vineyards

when the grapes are gathered. The wines of Germany are celebrated.

In the summer vast fields are to be seen blue with the flower of the flax, and Germany is one of the great linen-making countries of the world. The sugar-beet is widely grown, and a large quantity of sugar is made. From the sheep of Germany the finest wool is obtained.

Many of the toys that Santa Claus brings at Christmas are made in this country. In some of the cities hundreds of the people are employed in making them.

No people in Europe are better educated than the Germans. They are great lovers of music.

BERLIN, the capital, is one of the finest cities on the continent. HAMBURG ranks next to Liverpool as a commercial city.

3. The Netherlands.—We come now to one of the strangest of all countries, the Netherlands.

The name means Low Countries, and low they are. In some places the land is twenty or thirty feet below the surface of the sea. Great embankments of earth, called *dikes*, have been built to keep out the water. They are like our Mississippi levees.

We see the great white sails of windmills all over the country. What does it mean? Some of these mills are grinding wheat, but most of them are pumping the Netherlands dry.

In this watery land there are a great many canals. They cross the country in every direction and serve instead of roads.

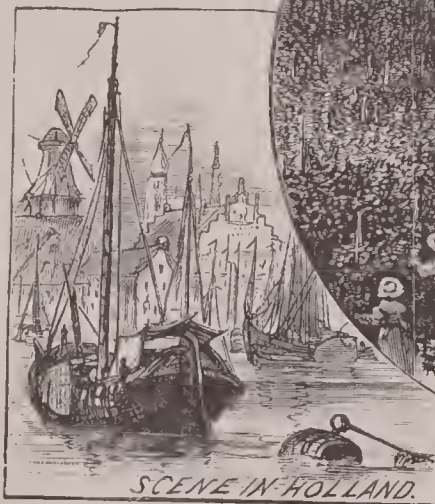
In winter they are frozen over, and all the Netherlands is on skates and sleds. The women often skate several miles to market, with baskets of eggs on their heads. It is said that the fastest skaters in the world may be seen on these canals.

Though the country is so full of water, it is not gloomy. The fields are vividly green, and the houses are gayly colored and exquisitely clean inside and outside.

The dress of the people is very old-fashioned and quaint.

The Dutch (as the people of the Netherlands are called) are great cattle-raisers, sailors and fishermen. They are a most enterprising people, and have a large foreign commerce.

THE HAGUE is the capital.



4. **Denmark**, like the Netherlands, is occupied in the cultivation of the soil, in cattle-raising, and in making butter and cheese. These last, with grain, are largely exported.

Many of the people are engaged in fishing.

COPENHAGEN, the capital, is a handsome city.

5. **Belgium** is one of the smallest countries in Europe, but it is the most thickly peopled.

If we could look down upon it from the clouds, it would seem almost like a vast town. How do so many people live in such a small country? They are all as busy as bees.

They cultivate their farms as carefully as gardens, and are very skilful manufacturers. They have some of the greatest iron-works in the world. Many of the women are lace-makers. Some of the lace that they make is worth as much as \$250 a yard.

BRUSSELS is the capital. It is a gay city, and, for this reason, is sometimes called "Little Paris."

6. **France** is a beautiful country. The people are remarkably industrious and economical. Like the Belgians they are busy farmers and manufacturers.

Northern France produces grain and root crops. Immense quantities of beets are grown for making sugar.

Middle France is a great vineyard.

It is interesting to be there in the merry season when the grapes are gathered. The ripe clusters are carted to a shed. Here they are put into a large trough, and three or four men, with feet and legs bare, dance upon them to the music of a fiddle. The juice is strained off and allowed to ferment. It thus becomes wine.

In Southern France, which borders on the warm Mediterranean, we find many of the people occupied in raising silk-worms, and making olive oil, or pickling olives for export.

The chief manufactures of France are silk goods. The silk factories of LYONS are the most important in the world. They employ one hundred thousand persons.

France is a republic. PARIS, the capital, is the most splendid city of Europe.

It is noted for the manufacture of articles requiring taste and delicate workmanship. Its porcelain, jewelry, instruments and kid gloves are specially famous.

MARSEILLES (*mar-sayls'*) has a larger commerce than any other port of France.

7. **Austria** is one of the empires of Europe. It contains several different States, of which Hungary is the most important.

Austria is one of the richest mineral regions of the continent. Its salt-mines are the largest in the world.

The chief agricultural products are wine, grain, hemp and flax. Hungary is noted for its wines.

The most important manufactures are linen goods and colored glass.

VIENNA, the capital, is nearly as large as the city of New York.

8. **Switzerland**.—The little republic of Switzerland is nestled among the Alps. It is famous for its grand mountain peaks and beautiful lakes. So many people go there every year to enjoy the scenery, that it is called the "playground of Europe."

The Swiss are fond of liberty, and for a long time they were the only people of Europe who had a republican government.

They are very industrious. Most of them are occupied in the care of sheep and cattle. They are also celebrated for the manufacture of watches and toys.

For Recitation.

What countries are in Central Europe?

The German Empire, the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium, France, Austria and Switzerland are in Central Europe.

Name the chief products of Germany.

Germany is rich in minerals. Grain, wine, flax and wool are produced in large quantities.

For what are the Germans noted?

The Germans are noted for their learning and love of music.

What is remarkable about a large part of the surface of the Netherlands?

A large part of the surface of the Netherlands is below the level of the sea. The water is shut out by embankments called *dykes*.

What are the chief occupations in the Netherlands ?

The chief occupations in the Netherlands are farming, fishing and commerce.

What are the chief occupations of Denmark ?

The chief occupations of Denmark are farming and fishing.

For what is Belgium noted ?

Belgium is noted for its dense population, its careful farming, and its manufactures of iron and lace.

What are the chief occupations in France ?

Farming and manufacturing are the chief occupations in France.

What are the chief products of France ?

The chief products of France are silk, wine, olive oil and sugar.

What are the chief manufactures of France ?

The chief manufactures of France are silks, ribbons and cotton goods, laces and kid gloves.

For what is Austria noted ?

Austria is noted for its salt-mines, wheat, flax and wines.

What are the chief occupations of the Swiss ?

Most of the Swiss are occupied in the care of sheep and cattle. Many are employed in the manufacture of watches and toys.

LESSON LV

1. Southern Europe consists of Spain and Portugal, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Rou(rou)-ma'-nia, and the Principalities. The name Principality is given to the little States of Servia, Bulgaria and Mon-te-ne'-gro.

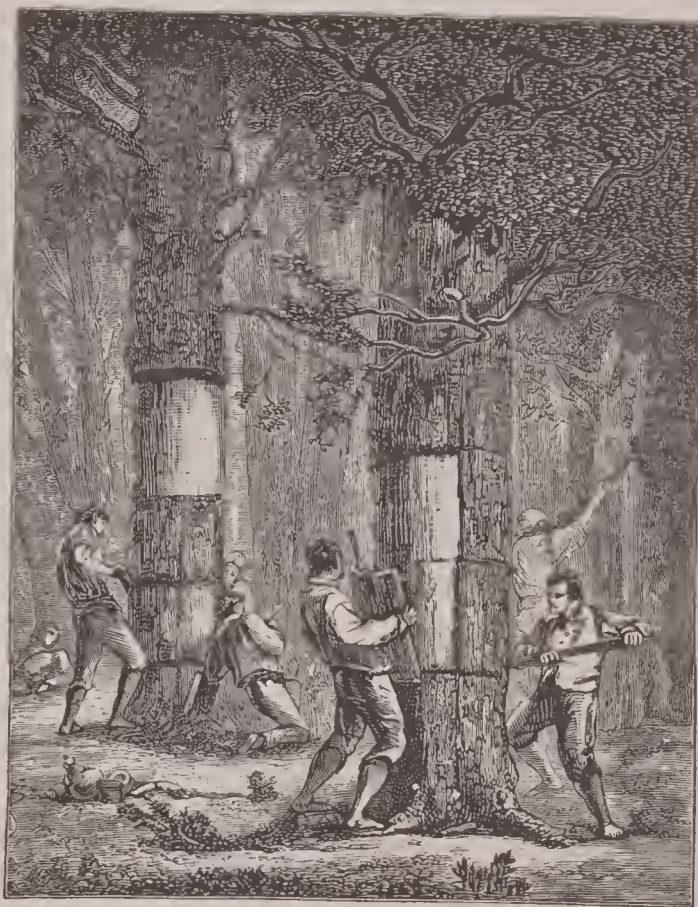
2. Spain and Portugal were once the foremost countries of Europe. They occupy a peninsula. A large part of the country is mountainous.

From the top of the loftiest mountains the view is beautiful. We see the blue Mediterranean like a quiet lake, dotted with steamers and white-sailed vessels creeping lazily along. Snowy mountain peaks are all around us, and far away over the water we see the dim outline of Africa.

Spain possesses the richest quicksilver mine in the world. Among the highlands are raised large flocks of the *merino* sheep, so famed for its wool. In the valleys fine crops of wheat and corn are grown.

The southern portion of the peninsula is a land of fruits. Grapes and figs, lemons and oranges grow in profusion. The wines are among the most celebrated in the world.

From Spain we get sherry ; from Portugal, port wine ; and from both, raisins and other fruits, and cork.



CUTTING CORK.

Cork is the bark of a tree called the cork oak. Large forests of this oak grow in Spain and Portugal.

MADRID is the capital and largest city of Spain ; LISBON, of Portugal.

3. Italy is a peninsula, and, as we see on the map, has the shape of a boot. The Apennine Mountains stretch through it from top to toe.

The islands of Sicily and Sardinia belong to Italy.

No country in the world is more famed than Italy for its beautiful scenery, its sunny skies and its delightful climate.

The agricultural products are like those of Spain. Immense plantations of mulberry-trees are grown, and more silk is produced here than in any other country of Europe. Here, too, are the largest rice fields on the continent.

Among the mineral products we must remember sulphur. The chief supply of the world comes from Italy. It is used in making powder.

4. ROME is the capital. In ancient times this city ruled the world. Among the thousand things to be seen there is St. Peter's, the largest church ever built.



ROME—ST. PETER'S, THE TIBER.

NAPLES is built round the shores of a bay unrivalled for beauty.

In sight of Naples is the volcano Vesuvius. An eruption which occurred 1800 years ago buried three cities in ashes and lava.

FLORENCE was the birthplace of Gal-i-le'-o, who invented the telescope. VENICE is a curious city built on numerous islands. It has canals instead of streets, and boats instead of carriages.

5. Greece was the most cultivated nation of ancient times.

The Greeks wrote the best poetry, painted the finest pictures, and erected the handsomest buildings. But the glory of Greece has passed away. We can see how far behind other countries it is, when we are told that it has only one railway, and that a very short one.

The only export that deserves to be mentioned is currants, which are a kind of little grape that we use in making cakes and mince-pies.

6. Turkey is an empire consisting of many different parts. It is like a body, the head of which is in Europe, the legs, arms and other parts elsewhere.

Turkey is, perhaps, the worst governed country in the world. The Emperor, or Sultan as he is called, is an absolute ruler. The land is fertile, but the farming is wretched. In fact, scarcely anything is well done in all the country.

Two good things, however, are made, carpets and *at'-tar* of roses. The latter is a delicious perfume made from rose leaves. Near the cities where it is made, whole fields are planted with rose trees.

The Turks are Mohammedans. They worship God, but they do not consider the Bible as his word. Instead of it they have the *Koran*, a book written by Mohammed, whom they call "The Prophet." Their churches are called *mosques* (mosks). Friday is their Sunday.

CON-STAN-TI-NO'-PLE, the capital, is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

7. The Principalities of Servia, Bulgaria, Montenegro and the kingdom of Roumania used to be parts of Turkey. They are now independent, except that

Bulgaria pays every year a certain sum of money, called *tribute*, to the Sultan.

The chief products are grain, hogs and cattle.

For Recitation.

Of what does Southern Europe consist?

Southern Europe consists of Spain and Portugal, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Roumania and the Principalities.

What are the chief exports of Spain and Portugal?

The chief exports of Spain and Portugal are cork, wool, fruits, wines and olive oil.

For what is Italy noted?

Italy is noted for its scenery, its buildings, pictures and statues.

What are the chief products of Italy?

The chief products of Italy are sulphur, silk, wheat and rice, olive oil and fruits.

What can you say of the present condition of Greece?

Greece is far behind most other countries of Europe. Currants are its chief export.

Name two of the leading manufactures of Turkey.

Carpets and attar of roses are leading manufactures of Turkey.

What are the chief products of Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria?

Grain, hogs and cattle are the chief products of Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria.

REVIEW OF EUROPE.

Countries.—*In what part of the continent is it? Name the capital.*

SWEDEN. NORWAY. GREAT BRITAIN. NETHERLANDS. GERMANY. DENMARK. RUSSIA. FRANCE. BELGIUM. SWITZERLAND. AUSTRIA. TURKEY. SERVIA. ROUMANIA. GREECE. ITALY. SPAIN. PORTUGAL.

Islands.—*Near what part of the coast? To what country does it belong?*

IRELAND. HEBRIDES. ORKNEYS. SHETLAND ISLES. SICILY. SARDINIA. CORSICA. CANDIA. MALTA.

Capes.—*On what part of the coast?*

NORTH. MATAPAN. ST. VINCENT. FINISTERRE (*tair*).

Mountains.—*Where are they, and in what direction do the ranges extend?*

ALPS. CAUCASUS. URAL. APENNINES. PYRENEES. BALKAN. CARPATHIAN. DOVREFIELD. MT. ETNA. MT. VESUVIUS.

Bay, Gulf and Seas.—*Where is it?*

BAY OF BISCAY. GULF OF BOTHNIA. MEDITERRANEAN SEA. BLACK SEA. BALTIC. ADRIATIC. NORTH SEA. WHITE. IRISH.

Straits.—*Connects what waters? Separates what lands?*

GIBRALTAR. DOVER. MESSINA.

Rivers.—*Where does it rise? Into what does it flow?*

VOLGA. DANUBE. DNEPER. DON. DWINA. VISTULA. ODER. ELBE. RHINE. RHONE. PO. SEINE. TAGUS. LOIRE. (*luar*).

Lakes.—*Where is it?*

LA'-DO-GA. ONE'-GA. CASPIAN SEA.

Cities.—*In what country? On or near what water?*

LIVERPOOL. EDINBURGH. LYONS. HAMBURG. DRESDEN. MOSCOW. ODESSA. DUBLIN. NAPLES. VENICE. MARSEILLES. TRIESTE. NIJNI NOVGOROD.

A S I A .

LESSON LVI.

1. Asia.—Having finished our visit to Europe, let us pass into Asia. It is sometimes called the "land of the morning." This is because the sun rises on Asia earlier than on Europe, and so the morning light seems to come from it to Europe.

From this we can see that Asia lies east of Europe. It is, of course, still further to the eastward of our own country. Parts of it are quite half way round the world from us. Can you tell how many miles that is?

Asia is more than four times the size of Europe. It is the largest of all the continents.

It contains more than half of all the people living on the earth. These are of several differ-

ent races. It will be interesting to notice how curiously many of them live.

2. The coast-line of Asia, like that of Europe, is rough and jagged. Peninsulas jut out from it, and arms of the sea reach into it, so that Asia has plenty of sheltering harbors.

3. Surface.—If we could be carried over the continent in a balloon, we should see that the central part is full of great mountain ranges and high plateaus. Here are the loftiest mountains in the world.

If our balloon rose as high as the top of Mount Everest, the highest peak of the Himalayas (*him-ah'-la-yas*), we should be more than five miles above the sea.

5. Rivers.—We have seen that the Rocky Mountains and the Andes are the birthplace of those magnificent rivers the Missouri and the Amazon. So in Asia, the deep snows and heavy rains that fall upon the mountains feed many grand rivers. Find some of them on the map.

6. Climate and Productions.—Asia reaches nearly from the Equator to the North Pole. It lies in three zones, and has every kind of climate.

On the *Arctic shores* we find ourselves among frozen swamps and snow-fields. The people who live here are like the Esquimaux of North America. They dress in furs. In this region,



STATE ELEPHANT



Above is a scene in Delhi (del'-le), once the most magnificent city of India. It had a population of 2,000,000. The sovereign was called the Great Mogul. He sat on a throne studded with jewels, and known as the "peacock throne."

It was worth \$30,000,000. Delhi was captured by the British in 1803.

7. Animals.—Asia has many curious animals. Its deserts are crossed by the patient camel. The elephant with his long trunk, the ferocious tiger, and the rhinoceros with his horn on the end of his nose, live in the jungles of Southern Asia. Here, too, poisonous serpents abound. Crocodiles swarm in the rivers. The wild beasts and serpents kill thousands of people every year.

Many of our most useful domestic animals, such as the horse, the cow, the ass and the sheep are natives of Asia.

For Recitation.

How does Asia compare in size and population with the other continents?

Asia is the largest of all the continents, and contains more people than all the other continents put together.

What is said of the Himalaya Mountains?

The Himalaya Mountains are the highest on the globe.

Name some of the animals of Asia.

The camel, elephant, tiger and rhinoceros are found in Asia.

LESSON LVII.

1. Asiatic Russia.—The eagle that is stamped upon the coins of Russia has two heads. This means that Russia has possessions in two continents. She owns more than half of Europe and a large part of Asia.

If, leaving Europe, we cross the rough, cold Caucasus Mountains, we shall enter that part of Asiatic Russia called Transcaucasia, a name which means the land on the other side of the Caucasus. It is famed for the beauty of its women.

The Caspian Sea lies to the east of Transcaucasia. Steamers and fishing boats are busy upon its briny waters. Let us cross to the other side. We are still under the wing of the Russian eagle.

The country is called Russian Turkestan. It is a good grazing land. Early and late, therefore, we

as in Greenland, scarcely a tree is seen, and hardly anything grows but mosses and lichens.

In *Southern Asia* we must use every care to protect ourselves from the scorching sun. It is the land of umbrellas and fans. Oranges, dates and cocoa-nuts hang on the trees; the groves yield the fragrant cinnamon; fields are bright with the snowy blossoms of the coffee-tree; the lofty bamboo waves in the breeze.

Between the freezing north and the scorching south lies the *temperate region* of Asia. No part of the world contributes more than this to the comfort of man. It is the native home of the tea-plant, the cotton-plant, the sugar-cane, and the silk-worm. Here the rose first blossomed, and the melon, the peach and the orange first bore their luscious fruit.

hear the bleating of sheep, the grunting of camels, and the lowing of thousands of cattle.

Most of the people—Tartars as they are called—are wandering herdsmen. They are dirty and ignorant, and there is nothing to keep us long in Turkestan.

A caravan of 2,000 camels* is going from Bokhara into Siberia. Let us go with them.

2. Siberia is one of the coldest countries on the globe. In climate and products it resembles the Dominion of Canada.

In the southern part grain is raised, in the central portion are vast forests, but in the far north scarcely anything grows.

Fur-bearing animals—such as sables, ermines, wolves, foxes and bears—abound in the forests, and as in Canada, so here, a great many persons are hunters and trappers.

But the mines of Siberia are its great source of wealth. Gold and silver, lead, copper and iron are found in abundance, as well as graphite (black-lead), from which drawing pencils of the finest kind are made.

Siberia is so cold that very few people have settled there of their own accord.

Most of the inhabitants are exiles or their descendants. The exiles are persons who have been banished from their homes in Russia by the Emperor, and are not allowed to return. Many of them are obliged to work in the mines as a punishment.

Besides the exiles, there is a small number of people like our Esquimaux, who live near the shores of the Arctic Ocean.

3. China.—After seeing so much ice and snow, it will be pleasant to visit the “Flowery Land,” as the people of China call their country. To reach it we must mount our camels and cross the desert of Gobi. It is a dreary waste, and we pass through it just as fast as we can.

We are nearing the borders of China, and in the distance we see the *Great Wall*. This is more than 1,000 miles long, and partly surrounds China. In some places it is thirty feet high, and so broad that six men on horseback can ride abreast on the top of it. This wall was built more than 2,000 years ago, to keep some unpleasant neighbors out of the country.

* These camels are of the kind called Bactrian, which has two humps on its back. They can endure cold.

We are now among the great Mon-go'-lian race, of which the Chinese are the largest family.

China is densely peopled. It contains nearly one-third of all the inhabitants of the world. For want of room on the land, several millions live on boats moored in the rivers and harbors. These boats are arranged like houses on a street.

4. Occupations and Productions.—Most of the people are farmers. Every foot of ground, even on the steep hill-sides, is carefully cultivated. Canals are dug from the rivers to water the land. Immense quantities of tea, cotton, sugar and rice are raised. Rice is the chief food of the people. Most of their clothes are made of cotton.

China supplies the world with nearly all its tea.

The tea-plant is a shrub with a bright glossy leaf, and a pretty white flower. The leaves are what we call tea. They are picked with the hand, and dried by fire or the heat of the sun.

The mulberry-tree is extensively cultivated. Some of the plantations are so large that it takes two or three days to travel through them.

The bamboo is as useful to the Chinese as the palm is to the Indians of South America. With it they build houses and boats, make furniture, baskets, waterpipes and all sorts of useful articles. The young shoots are used as food.

Many of the people are fishermen. They sometimes use nets, but often we see them going out in their boats with two or three solemn-looking birds called *cormorants*. These birds are trained to catch fish. They dive into the water and quickly fill the fisherman's basket.

The manufactures of the Chinese are chiefly those of silk, cotton goods and porcelain. Machinery is not used. Everything is made by hand.

5. Cities.—China contains a great number of large cities. PEKING (*pe-king'*), the capital, is one of the largest in the world. SHANGHAI (*shang-hi'*) and CANTON are the chief commercial ports.

Not many years ago the Chinese were unwilling that any foreigners should enter their cities. When the author of this book first visited China, he and some companions determined to see something of a Chinese city. They entered the gate of Canton, running as fast as they could. But they were soon stopped. Men, women and children drove them back to their ship. The Chinese are now very glad to see strangers.

If we pass through the streets of one of their cities, we see every moment something strange. The men have all their hair shaved off, except a single tuft. This is never cut. It is plaited in a long braid, which hangs behind the back.

Some of the women hobble about like children just learning to walk. They are persons of wealth and rank. When they are infants their feet are tightly bandaged,

What is said of the population of China?

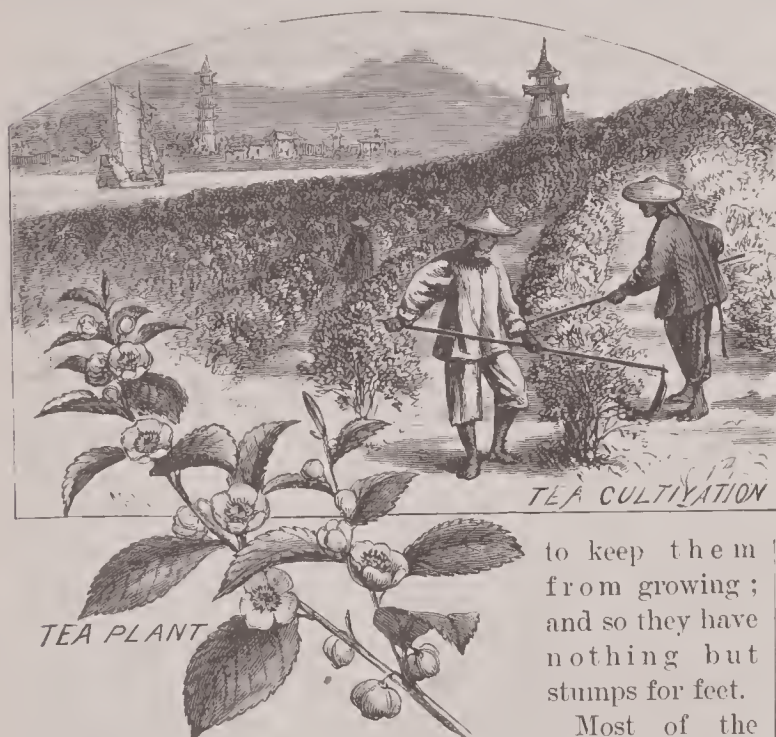
China contains about one-third of all the people in the world. They are Mongolians.

What are the great products of China?

Tea, silk, cotton and rice are the great products of China.

What are the chief exports of China?

The chief exports of China are tea and silk.



to keep them from growing; and so they have nothing but stumps for feet.

Most of the people are dress-

ed in blue cotton cloth. But notice that one in yellow robes, and that other in white. The yellow-robed man is a prince. The man in white has lost a friend; and white is the color for mourning, as black is with us.

Instead of eating with knives and forks, the Chinese use two little rounded sticks, called *chopsticks*. These are usually made of wood or ivory, and are about ten inches long.

The Chinese are a very ingenious people. Some things that we do they did long before us. They used the compass in steering ships at sea, and printed books, nobody knows how long ago. Cups and saucers are often called "chinaware," because the finest used to be made in China.

6. Chinese Empire.—Thibet, Turkestan, Mongolia, Manchuria and Corea belong to China, and with it make up the Chinese Empire.

Thibet is the highest inhabited country in the world. It is a cold, bleak region.

For Recitation.

For what is Siberia noted?

Siberia is noted for its very cold climate, its rich mines and valuable furs.

LESSON LVIII.

1. Japan.—At Shanghai let us embark on a steamer and visit the Empire of Japan. It lies east of China, and consists of four large islands and many smaller ones. In some respects it resembles the great island kingdom of Great Britain.

The vegetation of Japan is wonderfully rich and varied, and the people are very fond of flowers.

Tea, rice and the silk-mulberry are the great products. Rice is the daily food of the people.

One tree yields the resin from which the well-known Japan varnish is made, and another, the gum called camphor.

Bamboo is used, as in China, for making all sorts of useful articles.

2. The people are Mongolians. They are like the Chinese, but are more progressive. Within a few years they have adopted the inventions of the most enlightened nations. Railways, steamboats and telegraphs have been introduced, and public schools established.

The Japanese are ingenious and skilful workmen. Their paper and silks are beautiful. No nation in the world surpasses them in making porcelain and ornamental vases of metal. Of Japan or lacquer (*lak'-er*) ware, they make drinking cups, bowls and other useful articles.

Some of the Japanese customs are very curious. If we visit a Japanese friend, we are not asked to take a chair, because there are none. We sit upon the floor on a mat. If we dine with our friend, we do not go to the table; dinner is served on a tray. Eating is hard work for us. It is done, as in China, with chopsticks. When we wish to leave the house of our friend, he orders a *jin-rik'-ish-a*, or hand-carriage. It is a comfortable chair mounted on two wheels, and drawn by two men. (See picture next page.)

The chief exports are tea, silk, porcelain, lacquer-ware and camphor.

3. Cities.—To'KIO is the capital. It is about the size of New York City. YOKOHAMA is the port where most of the foreign trade is carried on.

4. Indo-China is the southeastern peninsula of Asia. It lies in the Torrid Zone, and is one of the hottest parts of Asia. It contains the empires of Burmah and Anam and the kingdom of Siam.

Rice and sugar-cane are the great crops. In the dense forests are found the valuable ship timber called teak, and the fragrant sandal-wood which is burned as incense in the temples. As in China, so here, the bamboo grows in abundance, and many of the people live in bamboo boats on the rivers, or in bamboo huts which rest on piles.

Like the Chinese, the people of Indo-China are accustomed to shave their heads, leaving only a single tuft to grow; they use no knives or forks, and live chiefly on rice.

The country is famed for its elephants. When a white one is found, he is honored almost as if he were a god. He has his palace, and takes rank next to the king.

5. British India.—Leaving Indo-China we cross the Bay of Bengal and land at the port of Calcutta.

We are now in India. This country consists of the great peninsula lying west of the Bay of Bengal, with a little strip of land on the east side of the same bay, and the island of Ceylon (*see-lon'*). It belongs to England, and is therefore called British India.

Many English people live here, but most of the inhabitants are natives. They are called *Hindoos*. Their color varies. Some are dark olive, others light brown, others again are nearly black.

India, like China, swarms with people. The land in many parts is almost covered with vil-

lages, towns and cities. Though only about one-half the size of the United States, it contains five times the number of inhabitants.

6. The Hindoos are divided into four classes (called *castes*)—priests, soldiers, merchants, laborers. These keep separate one from another.

A priest and a soldier may not eat together. The daughter of a merchant is not good enough to marry a soldier.

The Hindoos are mostly pagans. They worship horribly ugly idols. Juggernaut is one of them. He is an immense block of black stone, with two splendid diamonds for eyes. The Ganges is worshipped almost as if it were a god. It is called the holy river. The people make long and weary pilgrimages up one bank and down the other. They throw themselves into the stream, feeling sure that it will cure their diseases, and wash away their sins.

The Hindoos are skilful workmen. They make the famous cashmere shawls, from the wool of the Cashmere goat. Their finest muslin is equal to the best that is made by machinery. It is so delicate that they call it "woven wind" and "evening dew."

Cotton, opium, indigo, sugar and rice are the chief products. Here, as in China and Japan,

rice is the principal article of food. Opium is the dried juice of a kind of poppy. It is much smoked and chewed, especially by the Chinese.

The famous *banyan tree* grows in India. It curiously sends down shoots from its branches to the ground. These take root and become trunks. A single tree may have many thousand such trunks. There is a banyan tree at Calcutta which covers four acres of ground.

7. Cities.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and MA-DRAS' are the chief commercial cities of India. Calcutta is the capital.



Scene in a Japanese city. A jinrikisha in the foreground. Temple in the centre of the picture. The snowy peak of Fusiyama in the distance.



SCALE OF MILES
0 500 1000

100,000
SQUARE
MILES

MAP STUDIES.

Of what countries are the following cities the *Capitals*?

Peking, Calcutta,
Tokio, Bankok,
Mandalay, Hué (*Huay*),
Teheran, Cabul (*ka-bool*),
Kelat,

What ocean north of Asia? What ocean east? What ocean south?

What two mountain ranges between Asia and Europe? What two seas? What river?

What isthmus between Asia and Africa? What sea separates Asia and Africa? Where is the distance shortest between Asia and North America?

What two oceans does Behring Strait connect? Name the most northerly cape of Asia. The most easterly.

What is the most northern country of Asia? Of what empire does it form a part? In what direction do its rivers flow? Into what ocean?

Where is the peninsula of Kamtchatka (*kam-chad'-ka*)? What sea west of Kamtchatka? (Pronounced *o-kotsk'*.)

What sea east of Kamtchatka? What lake among the Altai (*al'-ti*) Mountains?

What part of the Russian Empire lies east of the Caspian Sea?

Where is Lake Balkash? Aral Sea? The Caspian Sea? *These three are salt. Rivers flow into them, but none flow out. They are like the Great Salt Lake of our own country.*

Where is To-bolsk? Irkutsk (*eer-kootsk'*)?

What empire south of Siberia? What

mountains and river separate the Chinese Empire from Siberia.—Ans. *The Amoor River and the Altai Mountains separate Siberia from the Chinese Empire.*

In what portion of the Empire is China? What two great rivers flow through it?

In what part of China is Pe-king? In what part is Canton? Where is Shanghai?

In what part of the Chinese Empire is Tibet (*tib'-et*)? What high mountains on the south? Where is Lassa?

In what part of the Empire is Eastern Turkestan? Mongolia? Manchooia (*man-choo'-ria*) and Co-re'-a? What desert in Mongolia? Where is Kashgar?

Where is the Yellow Sea? *It is so named because the vast quantities of mud washed into it by the Huang-ho give it a yellow color.* What sea south of China?

What empire made up of islands lies eastward of China? What sea separates it from China? What port south of To'-ki-o? (Pronounced *yo-ko-hak'-nah*.)

Where is Indo-China? What countries does it contain? Where is the Malay Peninsula? *This peninsula has given its name to the Malay or brown race.*

What large river in Siam? On what strait is Singapore? *It is noted for its export of tin.*

What bay west of Indo-China? What country between the Bay of Bengal (*ben-gaal'*) and the Arabian Sea? What form of land would you call it?

To whom does India belong? Name its three great rivers. Which one has several mouths?

Where is Bombay? Ma-dras? Where is Ceylon? *This island has the finest pearl fisheries in the world.*

What two countries on the west of British India? What mountains in Afghanistan? What country west of Afghanistan? What sea north of Persia (*per'-sha*)? What gulf on the south?

What country between the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea? What sea on the southeast?

In what part of Arabia is Muscat? Where is Mec'-ca? Medina (*me-dee'-nah*)? Mocha (*mo'-kah*)?

What country north of Arabia? Why is the strip of land lying on the Red Sea colored green?

Where is Mount Sinai (*si'-na*)? Jerusalem? Damascus? Smyrna? What two rivers flow into the Persian Gulf?

On what three seas does Turkey border? On what continent is the capital of Turkey? Name it.

A canal has been cut through the Isthmus of Suez from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean. Point out the course of a vessel from Calcutta to the Mediterranean.

What country of Asia lies partly in the Frigid Zone? What countries lie partly in the Torrid Zone?

What two small countries lie wholly within the Torrid Zone? In what zone is the greater part of Asia?

In what direction is Yokohama from Singapore? Cabul from Calcutta? Tokio from Constantinople?

Use the scale of miles and measure the distance from Yokohama to Singapore.

Map Drawing.—Let the pupils draw the peninsula of India as far eastward as the Brahmapootra, locate the Ganges, the Indus, and the Himalaya Mountains, and name the waters that bathe the coasts.

For Recitation.

What are the chief products of Japan ?

Tea, silk and rice are the chief products of Japan.

What is said of the Japanese ?

The Japanese are the most progressive family of the Mongolian race. They have railways, telegraphs and public schools.

What are the chief products of Indo-China ?

The chief products of Indo-China are rice and sugar.

What can you say of the population of India ?

The population of India is five times as large as that of the United States. The natives are called Hindoos.

What are the great products of India ?

Cotton, opium, indigo, sugar and rice are the great products of India.

—♦—

LESSON LIX.

1. Afghanistan and Beloochistan lie to the west of India. They are wild, mountainous countries. Much of the land is desert. There are no roads.

The great caravans, carrying gums, precious stones and other costly things, from India to Persia and Turkey, have to pass through these countries.

The people are called Afghans and Beloochees. They are very warlike. Many of them are wandering herdsmen, and have large numbers of horses and sheep. They are Mohammedans.

2. Persia.—Glad to leave the warlike Afghans, we enter Persia. A great deal of the country is dry and barren; but wherever the fields are watered the soil is very productive.

Persia is a land of fruits. It is the native home |

of the peach and the melon. Flowers abound. Fields of roses are raised, and hyacinths grow wild. There are large mulberry plantations, and great quantities of silk are produced.

The Persians are famed for their shawls and carpets.

In ancient times this was one of the most powerful countries in the world. But its glory is departed, and Persia is scarcely reckoned among the nations.

3. Arabia.—Let us cross the Persian Gulf to Arabia. Here, as in Persia, we find a great deal of desert land. The coast region and the interior, however, are very productive, and there are fertile spots even in the midst of the desert.

Like Persia, Arabia is a land of fruits. Dates, melons, pomegranates, grapes, figs, oranges and citrons abound. The best coffee in the world comes from Mecca. Gum-arabic is largely gathered. It derives its name from the country. It is the dried sap of the acacia tree.

Some of the people of Arabia live in cities and villages as we do. Others, who are called bedouin (*bed-oo-eeen'*), live in the desert. They have tents instead of houses, and keep large numbers of horses and camels. Their horses are celebrated for their fleetness and sagacity.

MECCA, the birthplace of Mohammed, and MEDINA, his burial-place, are the holy cities of the Mohammedans.

Once at least in his life every good Mohammedan must go on a pilgrimage to these cities. It is part of his religion. When the pilgrim is nearing Mecca, he must dismount from his camel and approach the sacred place on foot.

The Mohammedans say their prayers several times in the day. Instead of a church bell to remind them of the proper time, they have a man to call out from the minarets or spires of the mosques, "To prayers, to prayers, O true believers!" They always pray with their faces turned in the direction of Mecca.

Mohammedan women, particularly those who live in cities, wear a



Scene in Damascus. The streets in Oriental cities are narrow. Awnings are often stretched over the wider ones, as in the picture. In the left hand corner of the picture is a shoe-shop. The shoes are set on a counter built out into the street. In the background is a mosque. On top of its dome is a crescent, which is the sign of the Mohammedan religion. Near the dome two minarets rise.

veil out of doors like that shown in the picture. There

are two little holes for the eyes, but no other part of the face can be seen.

4. Turkey.—While visiting Europe we found that the head or capital of the Turkish or “ Ottoman Empire ” was in that continent. The other portion, or body of the empire, lies chiefly in Asia, and is called Turkey in Asia. The capital of the empire is CONSTANTINOPLE.

A great deal of Turkey in Asia is desert, and much even of the fertile land is not cultivated. If a man raises a crop, the government takes a large part of it from him. The people therefore feel that it is not worth while to be industrious. Still the products are valuable.

Grain, fruits, tobacco and the poppy are raised. All over the country there are mulberry groves, and a large quantity of silk is produced.

Near the coast are the great sponge fisheries of the Mediterranean. Divers go down from boats, to the bottom of the sea, and pull the sponges from the rocks.

DAMASCUS is the oldest city in the world. It looks beautiful at a distance, but it is dirty and ruinous. SMYRNA is the chief commercial city. Among its exports are figs, opium and sponges.

It is far more interesting to us to think what Turkey used to be, than what it is now. Here were the great cities of Nineveh and Babylon. Here Abraham pastured his flocks, and David and Solomon ruled. Here are BETHLEHEM, where Christ was born, and JERUSALEM, where he was crucified.

The customs of the people are curious. The men shave their heads and wear *turbans*. These consist of several yards of linen or muslin wound round the head. They protect the wearer from sunstroke.

The people use their fingers instead of knives and forks, and so after meals they must always wash their hands. When they enter their mosques, they take off their shoes instead of their turbans.

They are fond of hearing wonderful tales. In the evening crowds of people are seen drinking coffee and smoking in the coffee-houses, and eagerly listening to story-tellers, just as we read of their doing in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments.

For Recitation.

What have you learned of Afghanistan and Beloochistan ?

Afghanistan and Beloochistan are mountainous countries, inhabited by very warlike

tribes. Caravans going from India to Turkey have to pass through them.

For what is Persia famed ?

Persia is famed for its fruits, shawls and carpets.

What are the chief products of Arabia ?

The chief products of Arabia are coffee and dates.

What do we receive from Turkey in Asia ?

From Turkey we receive figs and sponges.

REVIEW OF ASIA.

Countries.—*In what part of the continent is it ? Name the capital or an important city.*

SIBERIA,	TURKEY,
RUSSIAN TURKESTAN,	BURMAH,
CHINESE EMPIRE,	ANAM,
JAPAN,	BELOOCHISTAN,
SIAM,	PERSIA,
INDIA,	ARABIA.
AFGHANISTAN,	

Islands.—*Near what part of the coast ? To what country does it belong ?*

CEYLON. SAGHALIEN. FORMOSA. LIU KIU. KURILE.

Capes.—*On what part of the coast ?*

COMORIN. CAMBODIA. NORTHEAST. EAST.

Mountains.—*Where are they, and in what direction do the ranges extend ?*

HIMALAYA. KUEN LUN. ALTAI. HINDOO KOOSH.
EVEREST. ARARAT. SINAI.

Seas, Bays and Gulfs.—*Where is it ?*

RED SEA. ARABIAN. CHINA. YELLOW. SEA OF
JAPAN. OKHOTSK. BEHRING. BAY OF BENGAL.
PERSIAN GULF. GULF OF SIAM.

Straits.—*Connects what waters ? Separates what lands ?*

BAB-EL-MANDEB. MALACCA. COREA. BEHRING.

Rivers.—*Where does it rise ? Into what does it flow ?*

OBI. YENESEI. LENA. AMOOR. HOANG-HO. YANG-
TSE - KIANG. BRAHMAPOOTRA. GANGES. INDUS.
EUPHRATES. MEKONG.

Lakes.—*Where is it ?*

CASPIAN SEA. ARAL SEA. LAKE BALKASH. BAIKAL.

Cities.—*In what country ?*

CANTON. YOKOHAMA. BOMBAY. MADRAS. ISPAHAN.
SMYRNA. LASSA. JERUSALEM. MECCA. MOCHA.
DAMASCUS. IRKUTSK. BOKHARA.

A F R I C A.

· LESSON LX.

1. Leaving Asia let us visit Africa, the home of the negro race. Most of the natives belong to this race and are savages. Many of them are constantly fighting and making slaves of one another.

Africa is second only to Asia in size. It lies chiefly in the Torrid Zone, and is the hottest of all the continents.

The coast-line is not much indented ; and consequently there are very few good harbors. In this respect Africa is like South America.

2. **Surface.**—Most of Africa is a plateau, or elevated plain. It is surrounded by a narrow belt of low land along the coast. The principal mountains are the Atlas Mountains on the north, and the Mountains of the Moon near the Equator. Large portions of the continent are deserts.

3. Rivers and Lakes.

—The chief rivers are the Nile, the Niger (*ni'-jer*), the Congo and the Zambezi (*zam-bay'-ze*). The Nile is one of the longest rivers in the world.

Africa contains some of the largest lakes in the world. The most important are Albert and Victoria.

4. **Vegetation.**—Many curious trees are natives of Africa. The date-palm is as valuable to the African as the banana is to the South American Indian. Its fruit is his daily food. The cocoa-palm produces the well-known cocoa-nut. The palm-oil tree yields large quantities of yellow oil, which is sent by steamer-loads to England. It is

obtained by boiling the fruit, and is used for making soap.

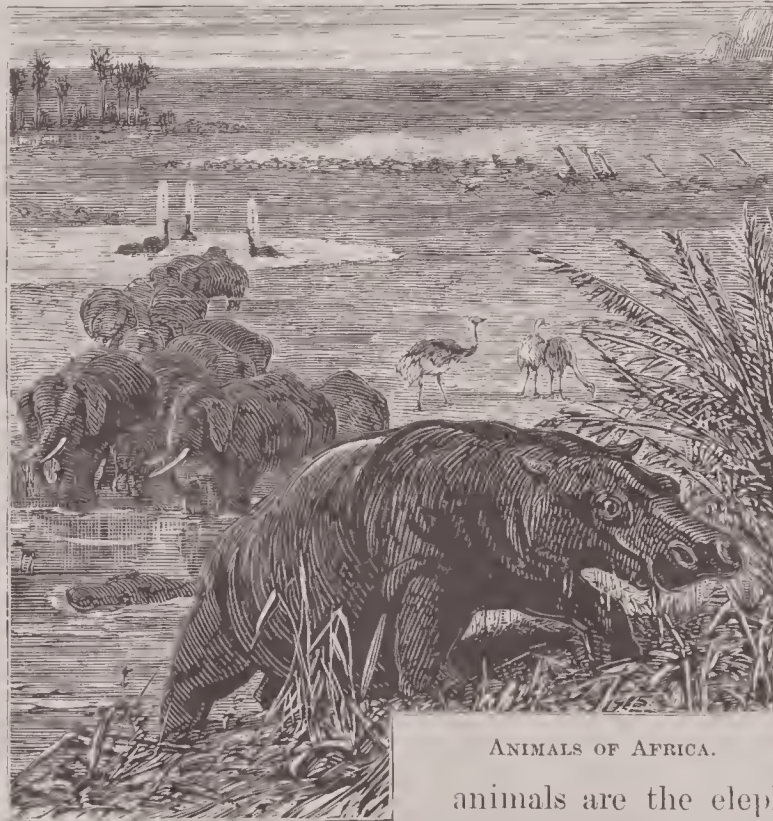
Africa has a remarkable shade tree that grows nowhere else. It is called the *ba'-o-bab*. It is not very high, but it shoots out branches which hang down to the ground, and make for the weary traveller a green shelter like a giant umbrella.

Cotton and indigo, sugar-cane, wheat and millet (a kind of grain) are largely cultivated.

5. **Animals.**—Africa is remarkable for its strange and fierce animals. Among the most curious are the gorilla and chimpanzee, huge monkeys which

are very like men ; the giraffe, hippopotamns, rhinoceros (*ri-nos'-e-ros*) and zebra.

The giraffe (*ji-raf'*) is the tallest of all living creatures. The hippopotamus, or river-horse, lives partly in the water, and partly on land. On the river-banks crocodiles are to be seen basking in the sun. The white ant builds houses from fifteen to thirty feet high. Whole villages of them are sometimes seen. When deserted, the ant-houses are sometimes used by the natives as ovens.



ANIMALS OF AFRICA.

Among the useful animals are the elephant, the ostrich and the camel. Elephants' tusks and ostrich feathers are two of the chief exports of Africa.

Ostriches are now raised on farms.

Formerly the only way of getting their feathers was by hunting and killing the wild birds. They are very shy, and will run as fast as the fleetest horse. But the natives, by covering themselves with ostrich skins, manage to get near enough to shoot them.

Immense numbers of wild animals roam over the grassy plains. The natives dig great holes, and cover them over with sticks and leaves. They then drive the wild animals into them. Elephants, antelopes and other game are taken in great numbers. In the winter this hot continent

furnishes comfortable homes for many of the birds of passage that are driven out of Europe by the cold.

For Recitation.

Of what race is Africa the home ?

Africa is the home of the negro race.

What are some of the most useful trees of Africa ?

The most useful trees of Africa are the date-palm and the oil-palm.

Name some of the animals of Africa.

Among the animals of Africa are the gorilla and chimpanzee, the giraffe and zebra.

LESSON LXI

1. **Egypt** is the most interesting country of Africa. It was once the most highly civilized part of the earth. The people who lived there more than three thousand years ago built pyramids and temples so grand that they have always been among the wonders of the world.



THE NILE, A PYRAMID, DATE-PALM TREES.

Egypt is one of the finest wheat regions on the globe. You may remember that when there was a famine in the country where Jacob lived, he sent his sons down to Egypt to buy wheat there. The country is just as fertile now as then.

The fertility of Egypt is very curious, because not a drop of rain falls on all the land except near the coast of the Mediterranean. What makes this rainless region so rich ?

Every year in the summer months the Nile overflows its banks, and the country is like a great lake. After a while the water subsides. The fields are left covered with mud, and the farmers sow their seed upon this.

But where does the water come from that makes the overflow ? Among the high mountains near the sources of the Nile the rain falls in torrents. It pours into the river and fills it to overflowing.

Wheat, rice, cotton, sugar-cane and indigo are the chief products. Groves of date-palms are grown near every village.

Grain, cotton, indigo and dates are the chief exports. Gold-dust, ivory and ostrich feathers are brought by caravans from the interior of Africa into Egypt.

The ruler of Egypt is called Khedive (*ked-eev'*), which means king. He pays tribute every year to the Sultan of Turkey.

CAIRO (*ki'-ro*), the capital, is the largest city of Africa. ALEXANDRIA is the principal seaport.

The Suez Canal is a part of the route now taken by vessels carrying tea and other articles from Asia to Europe. Formerly, ships sailed round Africa by way of the Cape of Good Hope in going from India to Europe.

2. **The Barbary States.**—Journeying westward from Cairo along the Mediterranean shores, we enter Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria and Marocco. These are called the Barbary States, from the name of the *Berbers*, who were the native inhabitants.

Tripoli and Tunis pay tribute to Turkey. Fezzan, the great oasis, belongs to Tripoli. Algeria is a colony of France. Marocco is ruled by its own Sultan.

The red cap called *fez*, worn in this region, is made by the people of Fez, a city of Marocco.

• Grain, dates and olive oil are the chief products. South of the Atlas Mountains is a region called the *Land of Dates*. It is famed for the yield of this fruit.

The people of the Barbary States are Mohammedans.

For Recitation.

What are the chief products of Egypt?

Wheat, rice, cotton, sugar and dates are the chief products of Egypt.

What are the chief products of the Barbary States?

Grain, dates and olive oil are the chief products of the Barbary States.

MAP STUDIES.

Of what countries are the following cities the *Capitals*?

Cairo,	Freetown,
Tripoli,	Cape Town,
Tunis,	Mozambique,
Algiers,	Zanzibar,
Marocco,	Gondar.
Monrovia,	

How is Africa separated from Europe? What ocean and sea on the east? What ocean on the west? What sea on the north? Of what sea is the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb the entrance? Where is the Gulf of Guinea?

Name the most northern cape of Africa. The most western. What noted cape is the most southern? Where is Cape Guardafui (*gaur-dah-five'*)? What large island east of Africa? In what ocean is it? What separates it from Africa?

What country occupies the northeastern corner of Africa? What river flows through Egypt? Into what sea does the Nile flow? What city at the mouth of the river?

Where are the Barbary States? What two countries west of Tunis? Where is Fezzan? To what country does it belong? Where are the Atlas Mountains?

What islands west of Marocco? What great desert south of the Barbary States?

What region south of the Sahara? What river flows through Soudan and enters the Gulf of Guinea (*ghin'-ne*)? Where is Lake Tchad (*chad*)? Sakoto? Timbuctoo? Kouka? What country south of the Senegal River? Where is Liberia? Ashantee? Dahomey?

What great river crosses the Equator twice and flows into the Atlantic? What lake is crossed by the Equator? What river rises in this lake? Where is Lake Tanganyika (*tan-gan-ye'-kah*)? Lake Nyassa?

What English colony in the southern extremity of Africa? What river forms the northern boundary?

What desert north of Cape Colony? Where is the Orange Free State? Transvaal? Natal? Zulu Land? What three countries on the coast north of Transvaal?

Where are the Mountains of the Moon? What is the highest peak?—Ans. *Mount Kilima Njaro* (kil-imanja-ro'). *It is always covered with snow.* What country northwest of Somali (*so-mah'-le*)?

In what direction is Cape Town from Cairo? In what direction does the Nile flow?

Is more of Africa north or south of the Equator? In what zone is most of Africa? What countries lie wholly within the North Temperate Zone? Which lie wholly within the South Temperate? In which zones is Egypt?

LESSON LXII.

1. The Sahara (*sah-hah'-rah*) is the largest desert in the world. It reaches nearly across the continent, and is about ten times the size of the great State of Texas.

Most of it is a vast waste of sand and pebbles, where no rain falls. Only here and there are oases, where date-palms and other fruit-trees grow.

Caravans constantly cross the desert. They carry gold-dust, ivory and ostrich feathers from the interior of Africa to the coast of the Mediterranean, and take back manufactured articles, such as cotton goods.

Salt is obtained in large quantities from various places in the Sahara. Caravans of 1,000 camels go to Bilmah for it.

Let us join a caravan and cross the Sahara. The camel is the only beast of burden that we can use, because he can travel for many days without suffering for want of water.

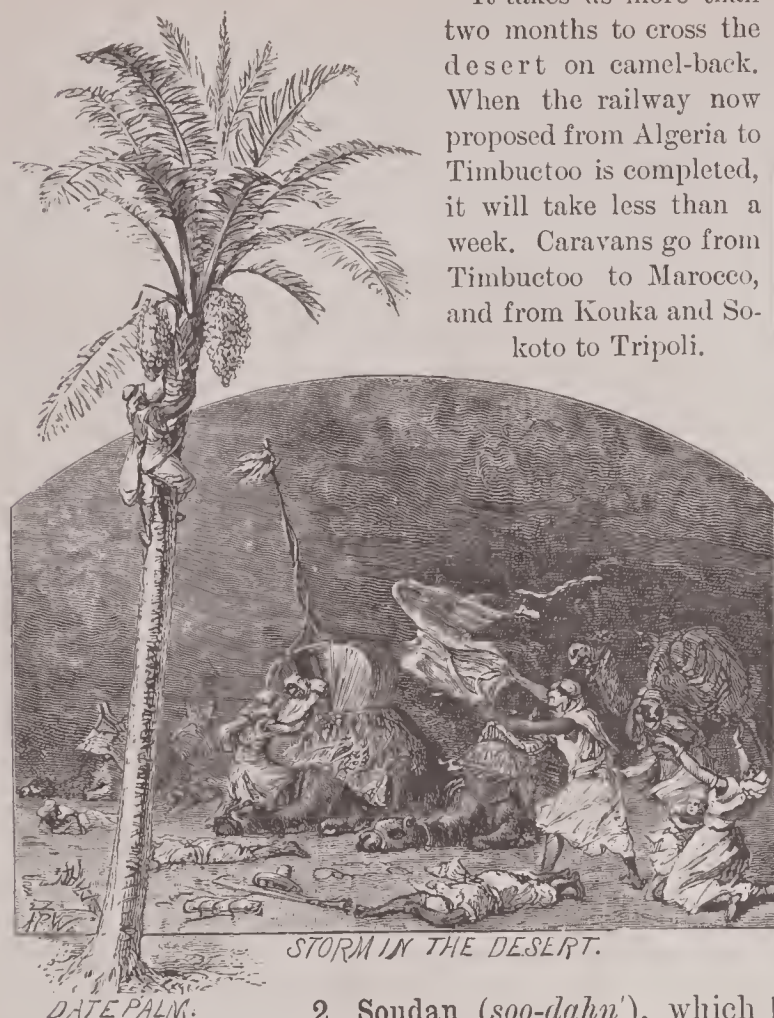
The driver speaks to our camels, and they kneel to let us mount. We now begin our journey. The camels rock us almost as if we were in a little boat upon the sea. Some of us feel sea-sick. Soon something even worse than sea-sickness comes.

A dark cloud is driven toward us by the wind. The air is filled with sand and dust. Our eyes are almost blinded. The sun is darkened as if it were night.

We are in a sand-storm. The camels turn their backs to the wind, kneel down and put their noses close to the ground. We lie down and cover our faces with handkerchiefs. Soon the storm is over. The camels rise, we shake the sand from our clothes, and begin the journey again.

The sun is scorching hot. The sand almost burns. But as the sun goes down it grows cooler and cooler. At last it is really cold. We are thankful for shawls and blankets.





It takes us more than two months to cross the desert on camel-back. When the railway now proposed from Algeria to Timbuctoo is completed, it will take less than a week. Caravans go from Timbuctoo to Morocco, and from Kouka and Sokoto to Tripoli.

2. Soudan (*soo-dahn'*), which

we now enter, is a wonderfully different country from the dry Sahara. It is well wooded and very productive.

Cotton and indigo grow wild, and great crops of corn and fruit are produced. Cattle and sheep are raised in vast numbers, and countless deer and antelopes roam over the prairies.

Soudan is the "land of the blacks." It contains a numerous population, and many of the cities are very large. The people are the most highly civilized of the negro tribes.

South of Soudan lies what is called Central Africa. The inhabitants are fierce and degraded negro tribes. Their country is not well known.

3. The West Coast.—Let us visit the West Coast of Africa. It is one of the hottest and most unhealthy regions in the world.

The chief exports are gums, palm-oil and cotton.

Senegambia contains several foreign settlements, established for carrying on trade with the natives. Sierra Leone (*se-er'-rah le-o'-ne*) is an English colony. Its inhabitants are chiefly freed

negroes. Liberia is a little republic belonging to free negroes who once were slaves in the United States.

The negro kingdoms of Ashantee and Dahomey are occupied by cruel and warlike tribes. South of these kingdoms we find several trading settlements belonging to the Portuguese.

4. South Africa contains several important colonies. Cape Colony and Na-tal' belong to England. The Orange Free State and Transvaal (*trans-vahl'*) are Dutch settlements. Cape Town, the capital of Cape Colony, is the chief city of South Africa.

Sheep-raising is the chief occupation, and great quantities of wool are exported. Diamonds are found in large numbers.

A peculiar industry is the raising of ostriches on "ostrich farms."

5. The Eastern Coast is like the Western. It has the same unhealthy climate. Gums, coffee and ivory are the chief exports.

Mozambique (*mo-zam-beek'*) contains a few Portuguese trading settlements. Zan-gue-bar' is ruled by a Sultan. Zanzibar, his capital, is the greatest ivory market in the world. Somali and Abyssinia are famed for their cattle and coffee.

The island of MADAGASCAR is like South Africa in climate and products, but its people are entirely different from all African tribes. They are Malays. They have become Christians.

For Recitation.

What can you say of the Sahara?

The Sahara is the largest desert in the world.

Salt is its most valuable product.

Who are the inhabitants of Soudan?

The inhabitants of Soudan are the most highly civilized native tribes of Africa.

What are the chief exports of the West Coast of Africa?

The chief exports of the West Coast of Africa are gums, cotton and palm-oil.

What are the principal occupations of South Africa?

Sheep-raising and ostrich-farming are the principal occupations of South Africa.

What are the chief exports of the East Coast of Africa?

The chief exports of the East Coast of Africa are gums, coffee and ivory.

REVIEW OF AFRICA.

Countries.—*Where is it?*

EGYPT. ABYSSINIA. MAROCCO. ALGERIA. TUNIS.
TRIPOLI. SOUDAN. LIBERIA. SENEGAMBIA. SIERRA
LEONE. GUINEA. CAPE COLONY. NATAL. ORANGE
FREE STATE. TRANSVAAL. MOZAMBIQUE. ZANZIBAR.

Islands.—*Near what part of the coast?*

MADEIRA. CANARY. MADAGASCAR. ST. HELENA.

Mountains.—*Where are they, and in what direction do the ranges extend?*

MOON. ATLAS. KONG. SNOW. KILIMA NJARO.

Seas, Gulf.—*Where is it?*

MEDITERRANEAN SEA. RED SEA. GULF OF GUINEA.

Straits and Channel.—*Connects what waters? Separates what lands?*

GIBRALTAR, BAB-EL-MANDEB, MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL.

Rivers.—*Where does it rise? Into what does it flow?*

NILE. NIGER. ZAMBEZI. CONGO.

Lakes.—*Where is it?*

VICTORIA. ALBERT. TANGANYIKA. NYASSA. TCHAD

Cities.—*In what country?*

CAIRO. TRIPOLI. TUNIS. ALGIERS. MAROCCO.
FEZ. ALEXANDRIA. SOKOTO. GONDAR. CAPE
TOWN. MOZAMBIQUE. ZANZIBAR. FREETOWN.
TANANARIVO. MONROVIA.

AUSTRALIA.

LESSON LXIII.

1. Australia.—Let us sail from Madagascar across the Indian Ocean and visit Australia. This is so large a body of land that we call it a continent. It is nearly the size of the United States.

If we look at a globe, we will see that Australia is on the other side of the world from us. For this reason, when it is our night it is day there.

Then, again, Australia is different from our continent in another way. We are north of the Equator. It is south. Because of this, when it is winter here it is summer there. Christmas-day there comes in midsummer.

2. The Climate of Australia is generally hot. The eastern portion of the continent is the best watered and the most fertile. The interior is almost rainless, and much of it is an arid waste.

3. The Plants and Animals are very remarkable. Most of the plants are evergreens. Some of them shed their bark instead of their leaves.

The ferns grow to the size of trees, and nettles are sometimes forty feet in height.



The principal wild animals are shown in the circular picture. The kangaroo, with her young ones in her pocket, sits in the centre. Below her is the duck-bill, an animal having fur like a beaver's and a bill like a duck's. Two emus, or Australian ostriches, stand near. Outside the circle is a flock of sheep.

4. The Natives of Australia are either brown or black. They are degraded savages. Like our Indian tribes, they are dying out.

5. English Colonists are rapidly settling the country. Five separate colonies have been established. The entire continent belongs to England.

Australia is famous for its sheep, and more wool is produced than in any other part of the world.

Gold, copper and tin are found in great abundance, and many of the settlers are miners.

The chief exports are wool, hides and gold.

The largest cities are SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.

6. New Zealand also belongs to England. It is famed for its immense forests, its flax and kauri (*kow'-re*) gum. The flax grows nearly twenty feet



MAP STUDIES.

In what direction is Australia from Asia? In what direction from the United States?

Use the scale and measure the distance from San Francisco to Sydney. From Singapore to Melbourne.

What ocean southwest of Australia? What ocean east? What sea off the east coast? What gulf on the north?

What bight on the south? (*Bight means bay.*)

Name the two important rivers of Australia. Where is Melbourne? Sydney? Brisbane? Adelaide?

What island south of Australia? What group of islands southeast?

What large island north of Australia?

Where is Java? Where is Sumatra? What strait between them?

What large island north of Java? What islands northeast of Borneo?

What island south of the Philippines? What islands between New Guinea and the Philippines?

Where are the Ladrone Islands? What does the name mean?—Ans. *Thief Islands*. Why were they so called?—Ans. *Magellan called them so because the natives stole so many things from him when he visited them.*

At this time the islanders were ignorant of fire. Magellan burnt one of their villages to punish them for stealing. They supposed the fire to be a wild beast that fed on wooden houses.

In what direction must you sail from Sydney to the Sandwich Islands?

Are most of the islands in the Pacific Ocean north or south of the Equator?

Where are the Feejee Islands? To what power do they belong?—Ans. *To Great Britain.*

What can you say of the natives of the Feejee Islands?—Ans. *The Feejee Islanders are now nearly all converted to Christianity. Formerly they sacrificed human beings to their gods, and were cannibals.*

Through what large islands does the Equator pass? What kind of a climate and vegetation must these islands have?

Which is warmer, the southern or the northern part of Australia?

high. The gum is dug from the ground. It is used in making varnish. Sheep-raising and mining are leading occupations, as in Australia.

7. Oceania.—The Pacific Ocean is dotted with islands. Taken together they are called Oceania.

8. Coral Islands.—Many of these islands are made by the little creatures called *coral polyps*.

They are very soft, and look like tiny drops of jelly.

They have something like bone inside of them, very small, but hard. These bony parts are built up into a great pile, one on top of the other, like so many very little bricks. Each polyp lays his little brick on top of the one below, and then he dies. His soft part is now washed away by the sea. His hard little brick remains in its place.

Another polyp now begins to build himself upon the bones of his dead friend, and so they go on and on until, after a long, long time the pile is so high that it reaches nearly to the top of the water. The water sinks a little, and the top of the pile is left an island.

9. The Inhabitants of Oceania are dark-skinned. Some are Malays, others are negroes. They are very remarkable swimmers and boatmen.

The bread-fruit is the principal food on many of the islands. When baked it is like bread.

10. Principal Islands.—The largest islands of Oceania are near the continent of Asia.

JAVA (*jah'-va*) is the finest of them all. It belongs to the Dutch. It is one of the great coffee-yielding countries of the world.

SUMATRA (*soo-mah'-tra*), CELEBES (*sel'-e-beez*), the PHILIPPINES and the SPICE ISLANDS are famed for their cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs and other spices. BORNEO is noted for its gold and diamonds.

The above are often called the East India Islands.

NEW GUINEA is famed for its pearls and birds-of-paradise.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS are inhabited by Malays who have become Christians. They have schools and churches. The products of the islands are coffee, sugar and cotton.

For Recitation.

For what is Australia noted?

Australia is noted for its sheep, and its mines of gold and other metals.

What are the chief products of New Zealand?

The chief products of New Zealand are timber, flax and kauri gum.

Name the chief exports of the East India Islands.

From the East India Islands we get coffee, spices and gutta-percha.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

LESSON LXIV.

In measuring the length of your school-room you find yards and feet very convenient measures. For measuring the distance from one town to another miles are convenient. But for measuring great distances on the surface of the earth another measure is used called *degree*.

Let me explain what a degree is. If you should travel round the earth from east to west, you would go in a ring or circle. If you went round it from north to south, and from south to north again, you would also go in a circle.

Such circles are not really drawn on the surface of the earth. We only imagine them, and they are called *imaginary* circles. They are represented by the lines that you see on the map of the Hemispheres, and on other maps. These lines are drawn from north to south, and from east to west. Those drawn from north to south are called *meridians*. Those from east to west are called *parallels*.

Every circle is supposed to be made up of 360 equal parts. Each one of the parts is called a *degree*.

Now let us see how degrees are used in measuring distances on the surface of the earth. Distance north or south is called Latitude. Distance east or west is called Longitude.

In measuring all distances we need, of course, a line or a point from which to reckon.

We measure longitude from the meridian that passes through Greenwich, near London, or from the one that passes through Washington.

The starting line for measuring latitude is the Equator, and therefore, when we speak of the latitude of a place, we mean that it is so many degrees north or south of the Equator.

Look on the map on page 25, and you will see the words Gulf of Guinea on the coast of Africa, and below them o. This o is upon the Greenwich Meridian. All places through

which this meridian passes are said to have no longitude. This is only another way of saying that they are neither east of the line nor west of it. The next meridian east of this line of no longitude is marked 20. This number means that all places on this meridian are 20 degrees eastward of the Greenwich meridian.

Now look to the west of the Greenwich meridian on map, page 24. You see a number of meridians here also. Each one is 20 degrees from its neighbor. They might be drawn one or two or any number of degrees apart.

Look again on map on page 25, and notice the *parallels*. They also are drawn 20 degrees apart, though they, too, might be drawn any other number of degrees apart.

Now suppose I should say that a ship had sailed to some islands in the Pacific Ocean that are 180

degrees from Greenwich. Looking at the map you would see that the meridian of 180 passes through two groups of islands, the Feejee and the Aleutian. But here you would be puzzled. How could you tell whether I meant the Aleutian or the Feejee Islands? I must tell you the latitude as well as the longitude. If I say a ship sailed to the islands in the Pacific that are 180 degrees westward from Greenwich, and nearly 20 degrees south of the Equator, you can find the exact place on the map, and you see that the islands meant are the Feejee Islands.

Just so any place whatever may be found, if we know its latitude and longitude.

REVIEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW.

(Exclusive of review of United States, for review of which see p. 61.)

Which hemisphere contains the greater amount of land? Which is the largest continent? The largest ocean? The longest river?

What are the chief products of Canada? What can you say of the fisheries of Newfoundland? What valuable articles come from Greenland, Iceland and Alaska? Describe the Esquimaux. Name some of the products of Mexico. What insect forms a valuable export? What do we get from Central America? From the West Indies? What is the highest mountain range of South America? What is the great export of Brazil? Of the Argentine Republic? Chili? Peru? Name the largest city of South America. Where is it?

What are the most celebrated mountains of Europe? What are the chief rivers of Europe? Which is the most mountainous country of Europe? The lowest? What country of Europe has possessions in every continent? Where is the largest city in the world? For what is Scotland noted? Wales? Ireland? What country of Europe is most noted for raising wheat? Where does cork grow? Which are the wine-making countries of Europe? Which country of Europe has the most ships and the greatest commerce? Where is mining for salt most largely carried on? What country supplies us with sulphur? Which export fruits? Name some of the great cities of Europe. Which is the most densely populated country of Europe?

What and where is the highest mountain in the world? What are the great rivers of India? Of

China? In what two countries do we find most of the population of Asia? Of what nations is rice the principal food? What nations make great use of the bamboo? From what countries do we get tea? What are the silk-growing countries of Asia? Where in Asia is cotton grown? What products come from Siberia? Which is the most progressive of the Asiatic nations?

What is the most interesting country of Africa? What makes Egypt so fertile? What are the products of Cape Colony? From what port of Africa is ivory most largely exported? From what region of Africa does palm-oil come? For what is Australia noted? New Zealand? Which is the most valuable of the East India Islands? For what product is it famed? From what islands do we get spices?

Topical Review.—Let pupils write or tell what they know about any one of the following topics:

Direction—Measurement of distance—Maps—Shape of earth—Forms of land—Forms of water—Rotation of earth—Revolution of earth—Zones—Occupations of men—Government—Religion—Races of men—Conditions of society.

Early settlement of North America—Surface of the United States—Occupations in the United States—Great crops of different portions of United States—The great cities (Seaports—Inland—Lake Ports).

The climate of Europe—Products—Manufactures—Exports—Imports. The products of Asia—Its exports—Animals, wild and useful. Climate and products of Africa—Exports. Plants and animals of Australia. Products and exports of Oceania.



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